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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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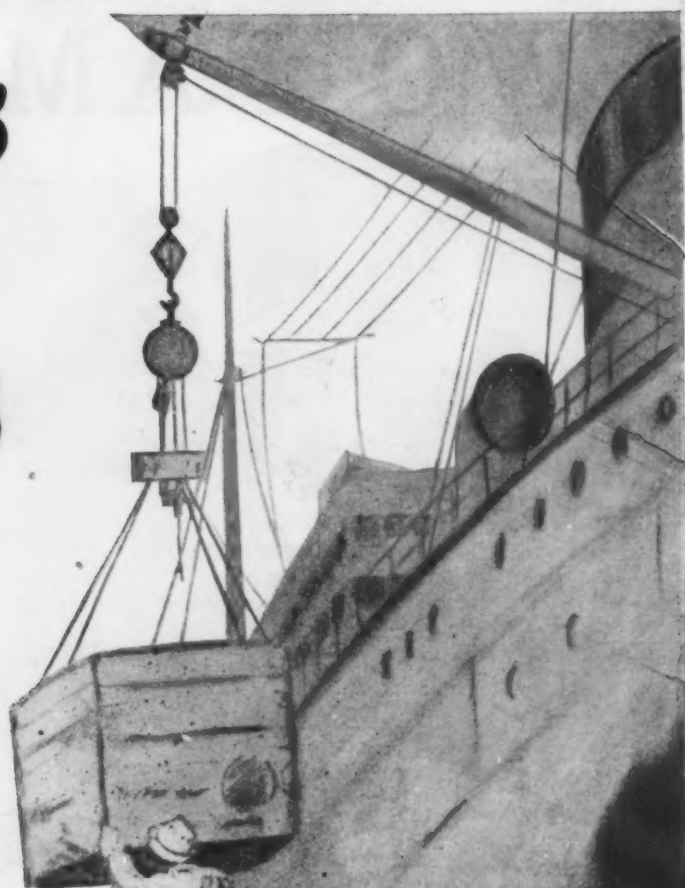
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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

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GENERAL PERSHING'S happy star has been ascendent throughout the period of his service in France. No stain of criticism or glaring error mars his scutcheon. His record of achievement as Commanding Officer of the American Expeditionary Force in France has been unusual in that from its beginning until today there were no untoward events or reverses to impair the feeling of almost awed confidence with which he is regarded by the American people. Pershing came through clean. He has a tremendously hard record to live up to.

Pershing did not avoid mistakes by avoiding decisions. He struck and struck hard for his own ideas. His aggressive personality and confidence in his own estimate of one phase of the military situation in France turned the tide of battle against Germany. That phase was the morale and fighting ability of the American troops. The French generals, even Marshal Foch, it is said, did not believe the American forces were sufficiently trained to be relied upon in a vital way, even as reserves. They were deferring such reliance upon the Americans shortly before the second battle of the Marne. Pershing believed otherwise. He challenged their doubts. He staked his own military reputation and the reputation of the American armies in the war upon the ability of his troops to deliver. By his own faith and forcefulness he imposed his own estimate upon the Allied supreme command. The result was the appeal to the Americans to save the Allied cause at the second battle of the Marne.

The Americans, as the story goes, advancing to the attack, encountered vast numbers of the defeated French. The French warned the Americans that the boches were coming. "They are the ones we are looking for," cried the Americans. "Divide your lines and let us through." And on they went to Château-Thierry and the greatest achievements of American arms in modern warfare. It was Pershing's assertive confidence that placed these Americans in the strategic reserve where they could be thrown forward for the decisive counter-attack of the war.

What those nearest and dearest to Pershing—Senator Warren, his father-in-law, for instance—tell us is, that he is a warm-hearted, kindly man, whose self-discipline should not be mistaken for coldness. His friends sense and deplore the prevalent idea of Pershing's grimness, which is not unlike the earlier conception of President Wilson's personality. One of them remarked to me the other day that Pershing's strong jaw should not be mistaken as an indication of an unemotional nature. "The strength of his face was also in his mother's face," said one of Pershing's kinsmen, "and she was one of the gentlest, kindest of women."

The first of his ancestors born in America, his great grandfather, was a Methodist minister. Pershing himself is an Episcopalian, and was confirmed by Bishop

America's Greatest Soldier

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

Brent during his service in the Philippines. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

It is the understanding that Pershing is a Republican. His father was at one time postmaster at Laclede, Mis-

Juan Hill brought luster to his name, as well as to that of Theodore Roosevelt, in the Philippines, in the Far East as American military observer with Kuroki's army, in commanding patrols on the Mexican border, and as leader of the American punitive expedition into Mexico in March, 1916.

Service in these various fields was interspersed, of course, with periods of duty on home soil, including a term as military instructor at the University of Nebraska, one as instructor at the West Point Military Academy, as organizer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and service on the General Staff.

The wrath of partisanship swirled about him when he was promoted from captain to brigadier-general by President Roosevelt in 1906, and this promotion was attributed, in part, to the influence of his powerful father-in-law, Senator Warren. The judgment of President Wilson has vindicated the judgment of Mr. Roosevelt in making that appointment, however, and neither this nor any other mere talk of politics and partisanship appear to furnish grounds for the supposition that Pershing can be summoned by any one into the alignment of any party.

Pershing's highest resolve has been to be a great soldier. He conceived of discipline as the essence of soldierliness. Discipline was to achieve the ends selected by his superiors; it impressed upon him no duty as a publicist or propagandist. In the Philippines and in those untempting days in Mexico he carried out orders and kept his mouth shut, completely ignoring the ebb and flow of political discussion around the events in which he was the principal figure.

It was this soldierly quality that commended him alike to the judgment of Theodore Roosevelt, who made him a brigadier-general, and to that of Woodrow Wilson, who made him commander-in-chief of the greatest and most glorious American army. It can safely be predicted that the future will deal kindly and generously with General Pershing.

General Pershing was born in Linn County, Missouri, September 13, 1860, and graduated from West Point in 1886. His first active service was in the Apache Indian campaign in 1886. He was with the 10th cavalry in the Santiago campaign in 1898, and from 1899 to 1903 he was engaged in fighting and governing the Philippines. In March, 1916, he was placed in command of the U. S. troops sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. In May, 1917, he was sent to France in command of the American Expeditionary Forces, and in October, 1917, he was commissioned a general. In August he was decorated by the French Government with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.



Officials escorting General Pershing to a Hotel de Ville at the Independence Day celebration in France.

souri, and also was sutler to a Union regiment quartered there during the Civil War. Thus the boy is certainly of Republican extraction. Another fact upon which the supposition as to his political leanings is based is his relationship to Senator Francis E. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, whose daughter he married in 1905.

It was not long ago, however, that I saw a prominent Democratic politician startle his companions in the smoking compartment of a Washington train by declaring that Pershing was Democratic in his inclination. This Democrat was not in a position to assert that Pershing had ever voted the Democratic ticket, but he said very positively that the General was one of Mr. Wilson's strongest supporters.

The facts of the case probably are that Pershing is a man without very strong political affiliations or commitments. His official biography in "Who's Who in America" does not include the mention of any political

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

What Will Happen at the Peace Table?

FLOWERS, banquets, cheers, shouts and flags for President Wilson in Paris and in London, and all over Europe wherever he may appear. Meanwhile British diplomacy, the shrewdest in the world, will have been doing its work.

When the flowers have faded and the banquets have cloyed the President's appetite, and the business of the Peace Conference has really begun, will he be quietly informed that a League of Nations has already been organized, comprising Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and that this league has determined upon the peace terms to be imposed on the subjugated powers?

If our President should manifest a disposition to withhold his approval, will he be advised that it would be far better for the United States to join the new League of Nations than to remain on the outside? Nothing will be left but acquiescence in the decision of the able and experienced diplomats who have settled, to their entire satisfaction, the peace terms on which they could all agree.

So much for the League of Nations for which the President is said to stand, and for which it is said that he specially took the unprecedented step of leaving his country while it was in the throes of reconstruction.

Many indications justify the belief that the new League of Nations has been already organized, made up of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. If so, it will be the controlling power of the world. With Russia broken down, Germany crushed, Austria but a name and Turkey in contempt, the league of the four great fighting powers, led by the sturdiest and most powerful of them all, Great Britain, can assert its authority for peace or war, and it will be exercised for peace as long as peace is possible.

And new as to "the freedom of the seas" and general disarmament: the naval supremacy of Great Britain is acknowledged, but have we thought of the overwhelming naval supremacy of this new League of Nations? It has won, with the tardy help of the United States, the great war. It has won mainly because of the bull-dog tenacity of Great Britain from the outset.

We do not underestimate the heroism of Belgium and the terrible sacrifices of France, but we take off our hats to British determination and British blood, which had so much to do with winning the struggle and which would have won it ultimately whether the United States had entered into the contest or not. We helped to win and to shorten the war, but it is now disclosed that Germany was on the verge of exhaustion, while the Allies still had untold resources on which to draw.

It was Great Britain's tireless energy that strengthened the weakening forces of her Allies and drove Germany from the air. It was Great Britain's lumbering tanks that drove Germany's hordes from their well-constructed trenches in France, and above all, it was Great Britain's navy that blockaded the German ports and brought starvation near to its people.

"The freedom of the seas" is only a phrase. The seas will be in control of the new League of Nations. The powerful navy of Great Britain, reinforced by that of France, Japan and Italy, has, by the terms of the armistice, now been reinforced by the navies of Russia, Germany and Turkey. No navy worthy of the name is left in all the world excepting our own.

What can we do at Paris but add our signature to the peace treaty our associates will draw or perhaps already have drawn? Where should we be unless we made ourselves a part of their new League of Nations? No one can deny that Great Britain must have a navy to maintain its power and influence, and to protect the well-being of the 450,000,000 people over whom it exercises guardianship? It must have trade and commerce for the maintenance of this enormous aggregate of humanity. To that end it must continue to dominate the seas.

With proverbial foresight, Great Britain made an early alliance with Japan—an alliance never of greater value to it than it is today. Japan has now a stranglehold on China and is building a powerful navy and already has a great merchant marine. It is building its ships and manning them for one-third the cost in the United States. It proposes to control the commerce of the Pacific, and leave Great Britain to control the commerce of the Atlantic.

Jointly, Great Britain with Japan will dominate 950,000,000 of the people of the world, and in this domination will have the advantage of trade and commerce in all the pursuits that make for the aggrandizement of nations. As long as the new league holds this dominance, there will be no danger of another war. No one for many generations will witness such another struggle as the world has just gone through, but we shall witness and play a great part in the coming struggle for the world's trade.

The people of the United States rejoice over the splendid welcome their President has received abroad. They regard it as a tribute to him, and even more, to our great nation, whom he represents and whose tremendous part in hastening the victory of the Allies we do not minimize. We did not enter the war because the end was near, but the end was hastened because we entered the war. But we are beginning to believe that the President's place at the peace table will not be that of master. He may counsel and advise. The decision of the Allies we believe has been made. What can the President do but accept it? It will be for the Senate of the United States to confirm it, if it sees fit to do so. But whatever action the Senate may take, it is instructive here to quote from a notable speech, which is bound to attract attention on

both sides of the ocean, delivered in the United States Senate on December 18 by the able and experienced former Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, now Senator from Pennsylvania. Among other things, Mr. Knox said:

We have now passed from a dangerous balance of power to a beneficent preponderance of power in the hands of the proved trustees of civilization. The English-speaking people and our principal allies formed a real league, and they have enforced peace and saved civilization. This league we have stands ready to enforce the conditions of peace.

Whether the question of some kind of league of nations shall really come before the Senate in connection with the peace negotiations and if so in what forms is a matter involving the policy of our allies as to which we are not yet enlightened.

Let us suppose, for example, that there should be proposed a permanent entente of the English-speaking peoples and of the French, Italians and Japanese to enforce this peace; to consult together whenever peace was anywhere threatened with a view to endeavor to maintain peace; to co-operate economically, each recognizing the other's leadership in its peculiar field; and to form a permanent committee for consultation on these subjects.

The question would then arise as to whether the United States should for general purposes join in or remain outside of such an entente. I think the day has gone by for the rejection on principle of any close association of this Government with Governments of other countries. To dogmatize against any possible entente under any possible circumstances would be almost as unreasonable as to wish to rush headlong into some Utopian world league.

So long as you have national consciousness so long will a nation fight for its life, just as an individual will do if life is deemed more desirable than death.

Even the most optimistic do not pretend to the blotting out of all war, even occasional civil war, but only to the lessening of international war wherever and however arising; but a league of nations of which the United States was a member would presuppose the sending of American troops thousands of miles for some distant purpose perhaps of no great concern to American citizens. However small the force we sent, still some one's sons would be asked to die for a far-away cause of rather academic appearance.

I do not believe the American people would approve such an exigency. I should not wish to see this country signatory to an agreement which the American people would be likely to repudiate if put to the test. I should not vote for any treaty that subjected this nation's judgment and conscience as to its vital interests or its war-making prerogative to the will of a foreign majority.

I think the American people—North, South, East and West—believe in Americanism. I think they believe in nationalism as an instrument for good. I do not for one moment believe they would be willing to see this country ordered about by a heterogeneous world league of all nations.

The decision already foreshadowed by the cable dispatches seems to settle the question of the League of Nations, and put at rest every thought of a freedom of the seas that might jeopardize the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

Our President's eloquent appeal for liberty, justice and democracy, based on the highest idealistic notions, sounds well and has been especially greeted with favor by the strong socialistic element of Europe, but when it is suggested that this nebula be written into the concrete terms of a treaty of peace the Allies respectfully decline.

They have fought desperately and bravely for four years, lost millions of men, including the flower of their youth, burdened future generations with an appalling load of debt, and they do not propose that we, who came into the struggle toward its close, and who suffered so little in comparison with them, shall dictate terms of peace. Can we blame them?

Fortunate are we that our isolation gives us a sense of security. Still more fortunate are we that our enormous natural resources give us the materials to supply every market. Our rapidly growing population of over a hundred millions constitutes a vast army of consumers—the best in the world. This army must not only be fed and clothed, but it must also be provided with the necessities and luxuries it craves. It must be employed in gainful occupations, and to this end our industries must be protected from the threatened influx of the products of the cheaper labor of Europe and the far cheaper labor of Asia. How shall this be done? This is a problem of reconstruction that we must begin to consider.

Another problem of reconstruction is the protection of our merchant marine from the competition of those who can build ships and man them at much lower cost than we can. Our wheat growers have been subsidized by the Government, which has fixed a profitable price for the product. Our farmers should reverse their attitude toward a subsidy for the shipping industry and unite with the people along our coast lines to secure Government support for our merchant marine; otherwise we shall have cargoes of wheat with no American ships to transport them. This would be as humiliating as our situation was during the Spanish War, when we were compelled to send our troops to Cuba in transports flying foreign flags.

But as for the perfect "freedom of the sea" and the League of Nations: in the language of our wide-awake and observing contemporary, and ardent friend of President Wilson, the *New York World*, "the general belief prevails among the governing circles of the Entente countries that the President has been forestalled."

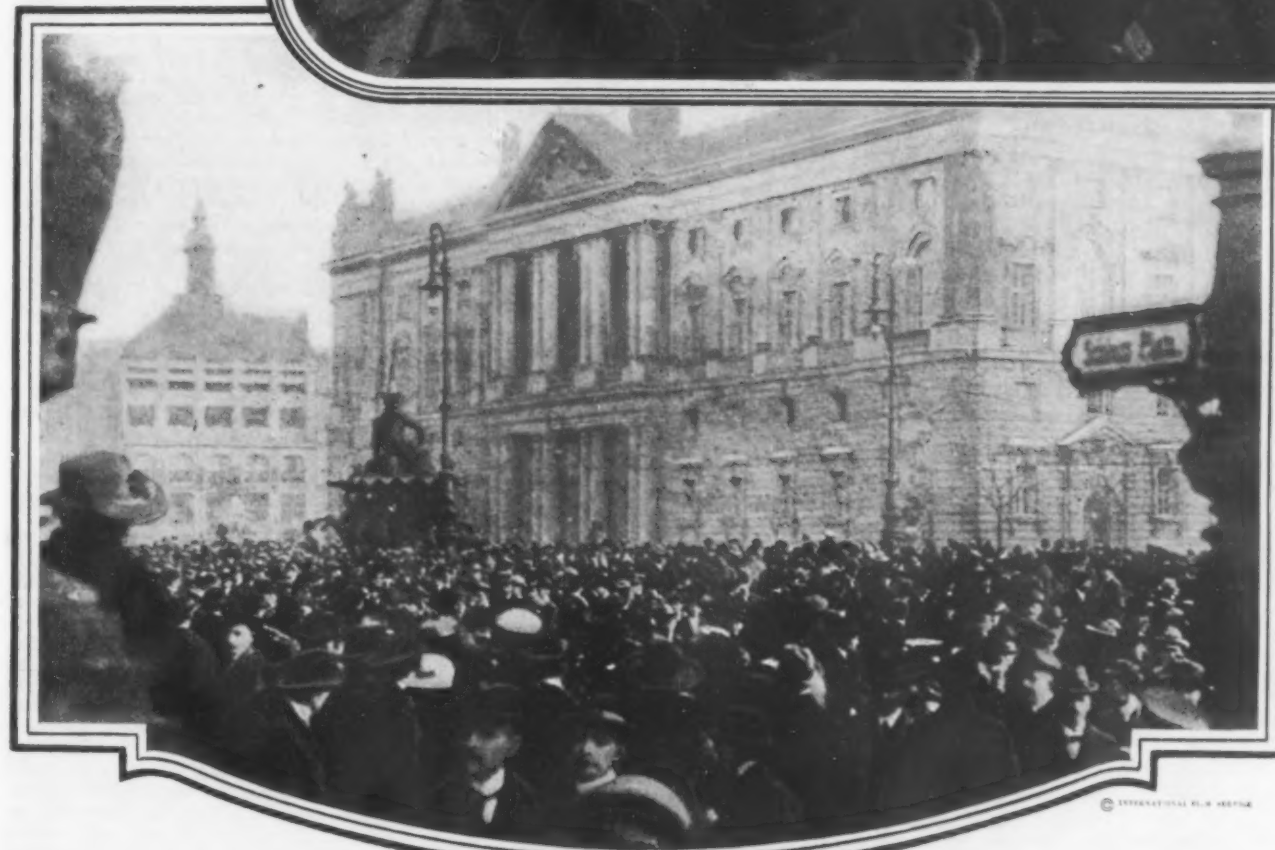
The German Revolution

*Scenes in Berlin Following the Breakdown
of Imperial Authority*



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The attitude of the returning soldiers seems to be the key to the internal situation in Germany. The soldiers straggling home from the front are generally inclined to be conservative in politics and to back the more moderate leaders. They are beset on every side, however, by agitators of the extreme type. The placard carried by these armed citizen and soldier demonstrators in a Berlin street says: "Brothers! Don't shoot!"



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Scenes in front of the Reichstag building while Philip Scheidemann, the socialist leader, proclaimed a German Republic. The soldiers bitterly complain of their officers who, after abusing them for four years, scuttled for cover when the army met disaster. A large part of the German army is still in barracks and the situation will become more acute when these men are demobilized and begin streaming back to the cities. The danger from this source would be greater still were it not for the fact that the soldiers from the front are the best fed people in Germany.

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Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Get Out of Russia

SENATOR JOHNSON'S demand for a clarification of our Russian policy is entirely justified. That policy has changed completely in the last year, and changed steadily for the worse. We have been merely sucked in by the French diplomacy that has messed up the Russian situation ever since the revolution.

As I care little whether I am liked by the public or by those in power, both or neither, I may express a few opinions about Russia. Just as during the war my name was printed in the *Staats-Zeitung* and *The Fatherland* as one of the worst tools of England, so now many, including some of Mr. Sleicher's valued subscribers, are convinced that I am pro-Boche, pacifist, defeatist, mollycoddle, anti-patriot, and traitor. Likewise, in re Russia, the standpatriots say I am Bolshevik, and the American Bolsheviks say I am like most liberals, an easy tool of the reaction.

Here are a few propositions: American troops are in Russia fighting the Russian people in behalf (ostensibly) of a minority so small that even with the aid of the French, British, Japanese, and American Governments it has been able to work almost no progress in European Russia. Against the Soviets have been not only those four governments, with their diplomats and troops, but also the Germans, while they were in the ring, as illustrated in the Ukraine and Finnish developments; the Chekko-Slovaks, unwilling cat's paw, as far as the leaders are concerned, of the Entente; many of the most famous Russian generals, who have sunk one by one to oblivion—Kornilov murdered by his own troops, Kaledin killing himself when his troops turned against him, Alexiev seeing his army evaporate, and so on through a dozen distinguished names. The only thing the Entente powers have been able to build up against the Soviets is one paper government after another, with no mass strength, but with good press service everywhere, without competition, under English or American censorship conditions.

The following statements are susceptible of proof and will be proved in due time:

(1) Lenin sent an offer to the American and British governments, well witnessed, that he would refuse to sign the Brest-Litovsk treaty and would continue the fight against the Germans if those governments would lend him such economic and military assistance as they could. They did not even answer. Instead, they used their control of the press and cables to spread stories that Lenin is a German agent. The only powerful paper, as far as I know, that has told the truth steadily about the Russian situation is the *Manchester Guardian*.

(2) Lenin's influence prevented the Soviet government from repudiating the foreign debt for months after such a resolution was introduced. He was waiting to see if the Entente governments would do anything except stir up counter-movements and ignore his communications. Finally this act of repudiation was passed, but even then Lenin said the French could be paid, out of Russia's limitless resources, by an arrangement with England and America, if they would stop their warfare on the Soviets.

I say Soviet rather than Bolshevik for good reasons. At the great Moscow conference, which confirmed the Brest-Litovsk treaty, seven parties were represented; six of them were anti-Bolshevik, and against confirmation, and even the Bolsheviks were divided; and yet at the end of a two-days' discussion, by a heavy vote, Lenin's views prevailed. The Soviets keep Lenin in power, whether they belong to his party or not, because they think he represents Russia, and they believe his enemies represent French bond-holders, Russian reactionaries, and people who hate Socialism. I am one of those who do not like Lenin's kind of Socialism, but it is none of my business, and none of the business of this country. The President has much to answer for in Russia. Would he might still live up to his ideals of a year ago. "The treatment accorded to Russia in the months to come," he said on January 8, 1918, "will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her need as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy." Since then he has gone far afield; but now let our soldiers get out.

Wilson Abroad

THAT all wise and unselfish Americans wish power to the President during the peace negotiations has nothing to do with their ultimate judgment of him. A man who knows the Russian situation intimately at first hand said to me: "I am no friend to Woodrow Wilson, but

I must say solemnly that his name was the best asset I had, as an American citizen, in getting something out of the Russian people." That was before intervention. Another friend of mine, a conservative business man, spoke to me most severely of the parting address to Congress and added: "Of course I hope Wilson will have his way at Versailles." Radicals have told me they thought he had done much to kill free thinking in the American press, and have added: "But he is our only hope at Versailles." This is the irony of life: a most autocratic ruler goes abroad with his hatchet to compel the governments to produce a peace bearing in itself the seeds of democracy. It is democracy by *coup d'état*.

I recommend to inquiring students an open letter from Amos Pinchot to American representatives at the conference. It can be procured from Mr. Pinchot, 101 Park Avenue, New York. It gives with unusual vividness and fairness the remoter causes of this war and the conditions that are likely to cause another war. I am compelled to refer to pamphlets like this one or like the platform of the League of Nations Association, 130 West 42nd Street, New York; or to books, like Norman Angell's "Political Conditions of Allied Success"; because our newspapers mostly fear the public and bark loudly what they think the readers at the moment want.

In other leading countries certain prominent dailies think better than the ordinary person. It is a strange freak that here they think in the most commonplace mob terms: either the big mob or the smaller dress-suit mob. A few weeklies hold up this American intellectual standard almost alone. And it is undeniable that some of the most intelligent and well-informed of these have been frowned on by the administration.

However

IT is undeniable that the European masses and the liberal parties look to Wilson ardently as their leader. One of the best observers I have ever known, who has been studying the situation in England, France and Italy, writes to me:

Well, we hear bad news—stupid news—from the American election. Possibly Wilson made a mistake in forcing the issue on partisan lines—one cannot know at this distance. There has been almost nothing about it in the French and British papers, and I think the reaction here will be negligible. Wilson's prestige in Europe is unbelievable. At Naples his picture adorned hundreds of store windows, and one could go nowhere in trains or in restaurants without hearing discussions of "Vilson." It will require more than an American election to weaken him now. All the democratic and liberal forces in all the nations are solidly behind him. He has the genius, which is the possession of the really great, of audacity—and this (going abroad himself) is a bold thing to do. I think he will get away with it.

That is the judgment of a gifted and independent American journalist, and it is confirmed by all I saw in Europe. Wilson's methods are autocratic, but his principles are profoundly democratic. Europe sees that. Therefore liberal Europe looks almost pathetically to him to save it from its diplomats.

Circuses

SOME time ago, in *LESLIE'S*, I quoted a distinguished American as saying that the American people had a broad and exact knowledge of nothing except baseball. The justness of that editorial was questioned. Now, I have been reading a book that would bore the majority, but to a few is thrilling, J. A. Hobson's "Democracy and the War," and have come across in it a profound tracing of the relation of amusements to intellectual and economic slavery. Lord Salisbury, discussing the "present discontents" of his time, once suggested that the cure be sought in "circuses"—thus translating literally one of the two leading words in the domestic system of the decaying Roman empire—*panem et circenses*—poor relief and amusement. Mr. Hobson admits that circuses, football games, movies, and music halls are in themselves among the goods of life. It is the focussing of the herd-mind on those things, rather than on the conduct of its national and international affairs, that limits the success of democracy. A wit defined the people as that part of the community that does not know what it wants. At any rate, it does not do the work required to obtain the world that it thinks it wants.

Who is mavor of New York?

War Talk

WHEN I was abroad I got much of my intellectual food from print. In this country I have to get most of it from the conversation of a few, as newspaper thought is mostly standardized, and the majority have been mentally mobilized and disciplined to a point making discussion futile. Happily a break in the solid ranks of phrase-making is on the horizon, although the time for action is short. To William Howard Taft, A. Lawrence Lowell and other prominent Republicans belongs high credit for realizing in varying degrees that if the future is to be saved it can only be by a League of Nations. Some of them would not interpret it as audaciously as I think it should be interpreted, and have ideas of method far different from my own, but as long as they are in general on the right side, they are helping in the great work.

A group of seven, discussing the war, playfully imagined themselves a committee on national policy. It was moved the Kaiser be tried, and voted down, 4 to 3. It was moved a neutral commission be appointed to investigate atrocities and breaches of international law by both sides, and carried 4 to 3. It was moved that the government represented at Versailles be compelled either (a) to repudiate the Sermon on the Mount or (b) to apply it, and carried without dissent.

Benes

MUCH has been written about Professor Masaryk, the new President of Bohemia, and very little about Dr. Benes, his minister of foreign affairs, who has just been selected to represent his nation at Versailles. I have seen a good deal of both men since the war began. Professor Masaryk in his manner is the scholar, high-minded and cultivated, but it is almost a surprise to find him so efficient an organizer and executive. Perhaps, however, we should have been cured of the idea of a contradiction between the two types by Professor Woodrow Wilson and author and journalist George Clemenceau. Perhaps I am not indiscreet in revealing the fact that it was through Dr. Benes that Briand slipped the word Chekko-Slovak into the reply of the Entente to President Wilson, and thus gave the world a new issue. Where Professor Masaryk in conversation gives mostly ideas and general facts, Dr. Benes runs naturally to news, to striking details. His little office in Paris was a resort where I felt I was pretty sure to get some exact facts about conditions in Austria that I could not get elsewhere. He sat there, with no stenographer, with simple furniture and a few books, getting out a magazine in the Bohemian language, writing for the *New Europe*, conversing in Czech, French, or English—exact, varied, well-informed—a type of journalist not uncommon in Europe. When I consider that this attractive, retired, scholarly journalist is now the foreign minister of a nation he helped to free, there is borne in on me the immeasurable drama of these years.

What Is News?

MY first exact knowledge of the secret treaty by which the Tsar's government, England, France, and later Italy arranged exactly how they were to carve up dear Armenia and other portions of Asia Minor came to me from an old gentleman to whom I could not refer, even indirectly, as long as the war was on, for reasons of his safety and the safety of others. He used to come to my hotel and tell me the facts with a caution and a fear that were pathetic. I printed, in newspapers scattered through the United States, the exact substance of this agreement about the Asia Minor plunder, and the American public took precisely no interest in it. If I wanted my syndicate articles to be popular I had to make them stirring, patriotic, full of "pep," etc., etc. Much news affecting the destiny of the world fell flat. I also sent the first news published in any country about the formation of a Czecho-Slovak army, but as it was then a matter of nucleus of a few hundred here and a few thousand there, it attracted no attention. Frequently I have to explain what I mean when I say there is more news in the *Manchester (England) Guardian* than in all American newspapers combined. It depends on what you mean by news. I mean things that a person must know if the essential facts of big situations are to be in his possession.

Salvaging Wrecked Russia

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer

American Marines on guard in Vladivostok, the Hague of the East, where Japan and America are working in closest harmony to solve the political and commercial problems which have arisen there. General Otani, in command of Allied armies there, has said: "Until Russia can organize a strong army which can keep order, the Allies will have to remain in Siberia."



Surgeons, nurses and pharmacists were dispatched from Japan to Russia, England and France when shortage of medical and nursing staffs began to be felt.



The Japanese Red Cross, with a membership of nearly 2,000,000, far outnumbered the American Red Cross until after the United States entered the war. One person in every twenty-eight is enrolled in Japan.

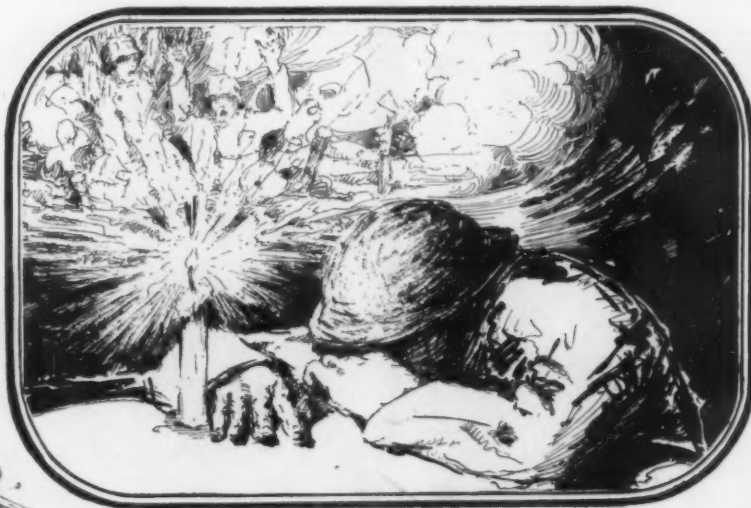
In charge of Allied military and political affairs in eastern Siberia are General Otani, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies; Admiral Knight, Senior Naval Officer, and Major-General Graves, Commander of the American troops. This photograph was taken aboard the Japanese warship *Osaki* in the harbor of Vladivostok.

Light and Dark Spots in Soldiering

Drawn with the A. E. F. by CAPTAIN MCGILL MACKALL



The long, long road East to Berlin, which was suddenly shortened on November 11th.



That day and the glorious dream it brought.



"When Ah goes into action Ah uses de tin hat where Ah needs protection, which ain't mah head."



"Now ye needn't go sizzlin' loike that; I know the armistice was signed this morning."



"Keep your head down, Yank. I don't want to get hit by no ricochet shot."



Nervous Hun prisoner: "We're too close to that church; t's the only one left that hasn't been shot up."



"No, thank you, the Colonel won't let us wear violets."



"Forget dese yer wells, but dey say ebery chicken and watermelon vine in Germany is been poisoned fo' sure."



"And won't the Colonel let you wear violets, either?"

Some Peace Treaties of the Past

By EDGAR MELS

MORE than fifty treaties of peace will be signed by the conference being held at Versailles—for more than fifty declarations of war were made during the course of human events since that memorable day in 1914, when hostilities were declared. The exact number of treaties to be promulgated is hard to estimate, for the crumbling of Austria-Hungary and of the German Empire into segments and fragments may necessitate the drafting of extra treaties, unthought of when President Wilson stated his fourteen points in his address before Congress.

As the matter stood then, Austria-Hungary had declared war five times; Brazil once; Bulgaria once; China twice; Cuba once; France four times; Germany five times; Great Britain four times; Greece four times; Italy four times; Japan once; Liberia once; Montenegro twice; Panama twice; Portugal twice; Rumania once; Russia twice; San Marino once; Serbia thrice; Siam twice; Turkey twice and the United States twice.

But since these declarations were made, the whirligig of time and the pranks of fate have changed the aspect of things materially. Baden, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony, Hungary—and perchance a dozen other entities may demand and receive separate treaties. The Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, Armenia, Palestine and the disintegrated parts of Russia from Esthonia to the Ukraine may obtain separate treaties. So that when the gigantic labors of the Versailles conference are done, more than seventy-five distinct international peace agreements may result.

The Preliminaries

The preliminaries to the conference are many. Red tape is likely to delay the getting down to real work. Precedence of plenipotentiaries will play an important part. When all this is settled, as it will be before the actual conference is under way, credentials will be examined. This done, a chairman will be selected—and it is a tolerably safe guess to assume that Premier Clemenceau will be thus honored.

The discussions will of course be divided and subdivided among committees. Eventually the drafts of the treaties will be ready and o. k'd. Each signatory power will get a copy duly translated into all the other languages, as for instance: the treaty between France and Germany will be in French and German, the copy for the former in French on one page, with the German translation on the opposite page; that for Germany, vice versa.

When all the treaties are completed, they will be submitted to the treaty-making powers of the respective governments. In the United States the President is empowered to make a treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

In Great Britain the peace-making power is a crown prerogative, subject to the assent of the prime minister acting on the collective advice of the cabinet.

In France the President may negotiate and ratify treaties, according to article 8 of the constitutional law of 1875, subject to the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies.

In Italy, act 5 of the fundamental statutes of 1848 empowers the King to make peace, communicating this fact to the Chamber, but not requiring its sanction.

In Belgium, under article 68 of the constitution of 1838, the King makes peace treaties.

Who will accept the peace terms for Germany and for Austria-Hungary it is difficult to say. In Germany in worse days, now happily relegated into history, the Kaiser had boundless powers, under article 11 of the constitution of 1871. But the Bundesrath was required to give assent and the Reichstag had to validate treaties.

In Austria, under act 6 under the constitution of 1867, the emperor was the sole treaty-making power.

The Question of Indemnities

The question of indemnities, which is as old as history itself, will play an important part at Versailles. It is true that in former days—before the French Revolution, to be exact—comparatively little money indemnity was exacted by the victors, human chattels, and land being the medium of payment. Since 1796 money has played an important function in the settling of war. From that date to 1871 the

sum of 7,235,000,000 francs was exacted from the vanquished. Of this huge sum, 5,525,000,000 francs was extorted by Germany from France. In all the intervening years, France took 875,000,000 as indemnity.

The United States has never accepted a penny of indemnity, except for actual damages done to its citizens. So that its present altruistic attitude in this respect is merely a question of following an established precedent. In the treaty with Spain, article VII, it is provided:

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnities, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the ratification of the present treaty, including all indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

In other times, victors were not so considerate of the vanquished in war. In 1796 the Duke of Parma paid to France 2,000,000 livres, 700 horses and 20 paintings. The same year the Pope was required to pay to the French 15,000,000 livres cash; 5,500,000 livres in goods, and to hand over 100 paintings, busts, statues and vases and 500 manuscripts. Again, in 1796 the Margrave of Baden had to pay to the victorious French 2,000,000 livres, 1,000 horses, 500 oxen, 2,500 quintals of corn, 12,000 sacks of oats and 25,000 pairs of shoes.

Peace Parleys

It is estimated that it will take at least four months before peace is actually an established fact. This may seem long in these days of speed and efficiency, yet it is a very short time indeed when compared with peace pourparlers of other times. During the Thirty Years' War it took six years of haggling to decide the city where the conference was to be held. Another six years were spent in drafting the treaties. Another instance is on our own hemisphere. Spain and her revolted South

American colonies began hostilities in 1810; fighting did not cease until 1825 and actual peace was not declared until 1845.

And to this very day a state of war exists between France and Mexico, for after Maximilian's execution in 1867, the French withdrew their armies from Mexico, but never signed any treaty.

Armistices do not always precede peace, as in the present instance. The treaty of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan was signed September 5, 1905. It was not until nine days later that an armistice was signed on the battlefields of Manchuria.

During the war between France and Austria in 1735, hostilities continued until the peace treaty was actually signed and ratified. During the war of 1814, the treaty of Ghent was signed December 24, but hostilities continued for seven weeks until the home governments could ratify the drafts. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico was signed in 1848, but hostilities continued until March 6 of the next year.

Peace is sometimes brought about by the intervention of a nation or ruler acting as mediator. Pope Urban VI acted as such in the years preceding the peace of Westphalia. In 1697 Sweden acted as mediator in the treaty of Ryswick between France on the one side and England, Germany, Spain and Holland on the other. In the war of 1814 Russia attempted to be the peacemaker, but Britain rejected her good offices. Austria helped to bring the Crimean war to an end. The United States sought to end the struggle of 1838 between France and Mexico. In 1860 the United States again intervened, this time between France and Great Britain on the one hand, and China on the other.

In 1865 we tried to end hostilities between Spain and the republics on the west coast of South America, the proffer being accepted some years later.

After suffering grievous defeats in 1870, France appealed to the United States to ask Germany to make peace, but the latter declined the proposal. When China tasted defeat at the hands of Japan in 1895, she appealed to the United States as follows:

Will your government do us the great favor to intervene to stop this war and re-establish peace? Such an act would be happy for China, happy for every country.

It was upon these precedents that Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey acted when they pleaded for peace through intermediaries.

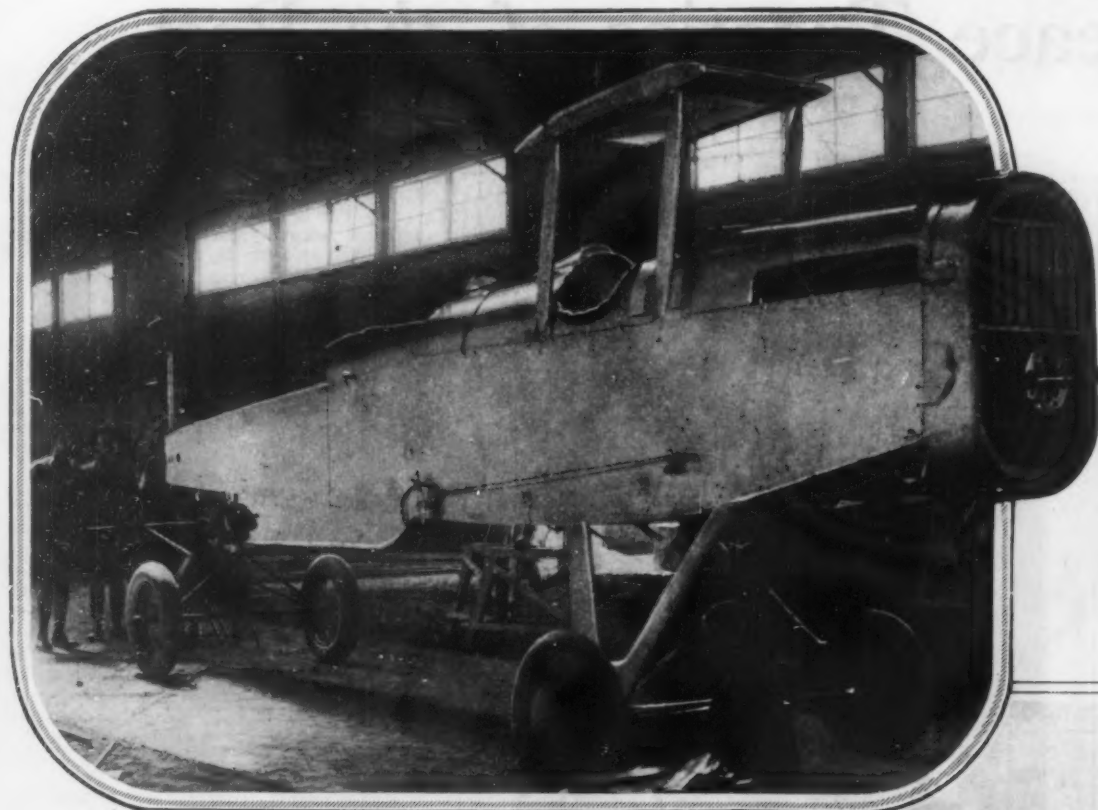


Thirteen years ago, at the instigation of President Roosevelt, Japan and Russia sent delegates to this country who framed the Treaty of Portsmouth and ended hostilities which had lasted for eighteen months. At President Roosevelt's right are M. Witte and Baron Rosen, at his left Baron Komura and Minister Takahira.

Famous Peace Treaties of Modern Times

Cambrai, the "Ladies' Peace," between France and Austria, signed by Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria.....	1529
The Pyrenees, between Spain and France.....	1659
Olivia, between Germany, Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg and France.....	1660
Copenhagen, between Sweden and Denmark.....	1660
Westminster, between England and Holland.....	1674
Nimeguen, between England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain and Sweden.....	1678
The Hague, between France and Holland.....	1684
Ryswick, between England and France.....	1697
Baden, between Germany and France.....	1714
Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France, Germany, Spain, Sardinia, Holland, Modena and Genoa.....	1748
St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia.....	1762
Versailles, between Great Britain and Spain.....	1783
Paris, between Great Britain and the United States.....	1783
Paris, between Great Britain and Holland.....	1784
The Hague, between France and Holland.....	1795
Basle, between France and Spain.....	1795
Tilsit, between France and Russia.....	1807
Valencay, between France and Spain.....	1813
Trent, between Great Britain and the United States.....	1814
Paris, between France and the Allies.....	1815
Adrianople, between Russia and Turkey.....	1829
Paris, between Russia and the Allies.....	1856
Prague, between Austria and Italy.....	1866
Versailles, between Germany and France.....	1871
San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey.....	1878
Shimonoseki, between Japan and China.....	1895
Paris, between the United States and Spain (ratified by the Senate in April, 1899).....	1898
Portsmouth, between Russia and Japan.....	1905
Lausanne, between Italy and Turkey.....	1913
Bucharest, between Bulgaria and the Balkan Allies.....	1913

The treaty of Belgrade, between Turkey and the German empire, in 1739 stipulated that peace was limited to 27 years. The treaty of Adrianople in 1713, between Russia and Turkey, limited peace to 25 years.



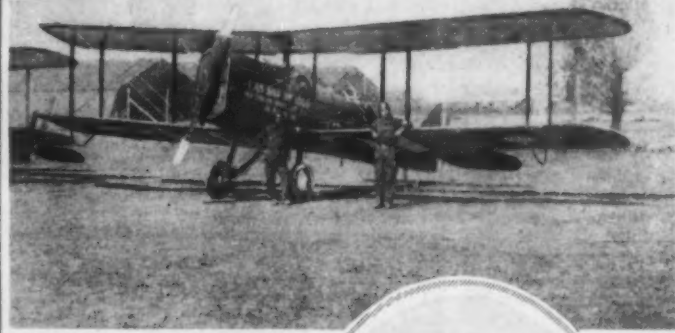
The Wings Used by the Bird-Men

*Photographs Made
at the
Liberty Plane Assemblage Plant
at the Front*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
The first Liberty airplane assembled in France. Had the war continued the Allies would by now have been provided with a fleet of bombing planes which would have carried terror and death to hundreds of the cities and towns throughout Germany.



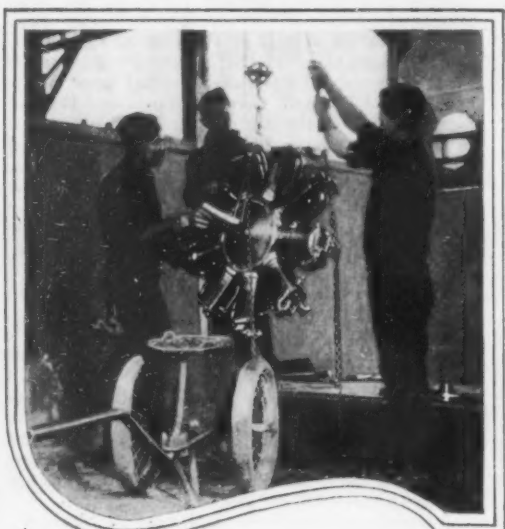
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
The American crew which assembled the long-awaited, eagerly-hoped-for and much-discussed first Liberty airplane in France.



COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
The thousandth Liberty plane sent from America. It bears the legend: "I am ship No. 1000. Will leave for France July 31." The first airplane arrived in France in May, 1918, and General Pershing stated in his report that when the armistice was signed he had received 1,379.



KIRTLAND
A Nieuport equipped with Le Rhone motor.



KIRTLAND
Le Rhone 120 h. p. motor being tested.



KIRTLAND
Nieuports used in training American aviators in France. About 3000 airplanes were purchased abroad.

They Have Done Their Bit

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S War Correspondent



Major-General Clarence R. Edwards had commanded American troops in the Philippines, Panama and Hawaii, when he went to France with the 26th Division. He went through the Chateau-Thierry drive, and now has resumed command of the Department of the Northeast.



When Fogazzaro published "The Saint," the book created a sensation and its author was excommunicated. The original of the central character of the story was a living character, Dom Brezzio, famous throughout Italy for his extraordinary influence over the thoughts of men of all classes, an influence which came from his simple, unaffected sincerity and his honest, direct and devout attitude toward the problems of life. During the war his work for the soldiers has been both practical and inspiring, and now for the first time in his life his work can be called official, as the government has asked him to start agricultural schools in which the peasants can learn scientific and efficient methods of farming without long words and costly paraphernalia.



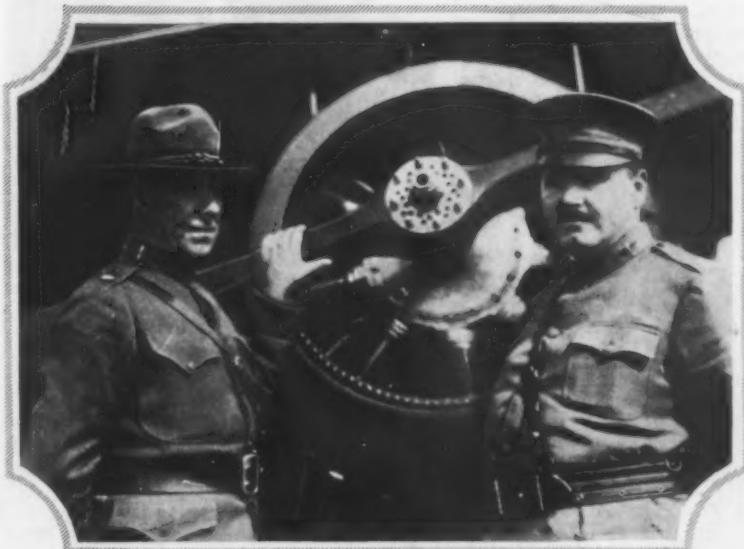
Miss Edith Prescott, of the Y. M. C. A., and her captured boche police dog. Miss Prescott has been attached to the famous Yankee Division since it landed in France, and has been with it on all its fronts—perhaps the only woman in France who can claim such a record.



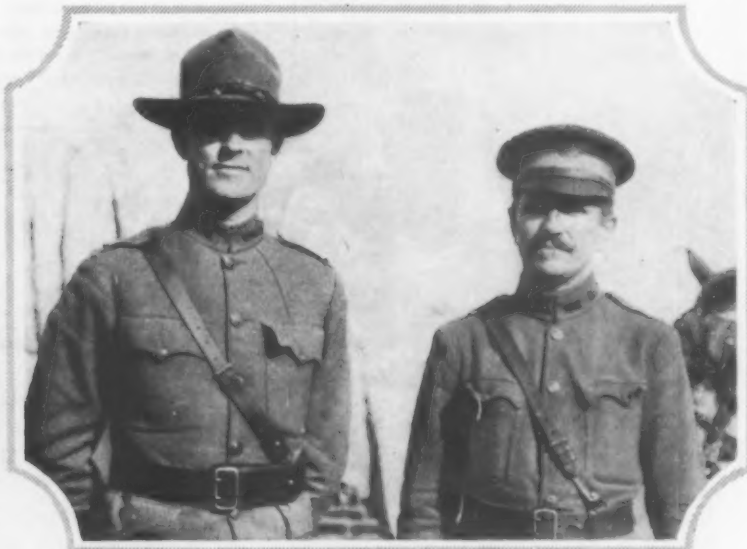
Colonel Alvin K. Baskette, in command of the salvage plants of the Service of Supplies, an organization which has saved the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars.



His Excellency, Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy since 1913, has worked incessantly to promote America's interests in that country and has rendered invaluable services throughout the war.



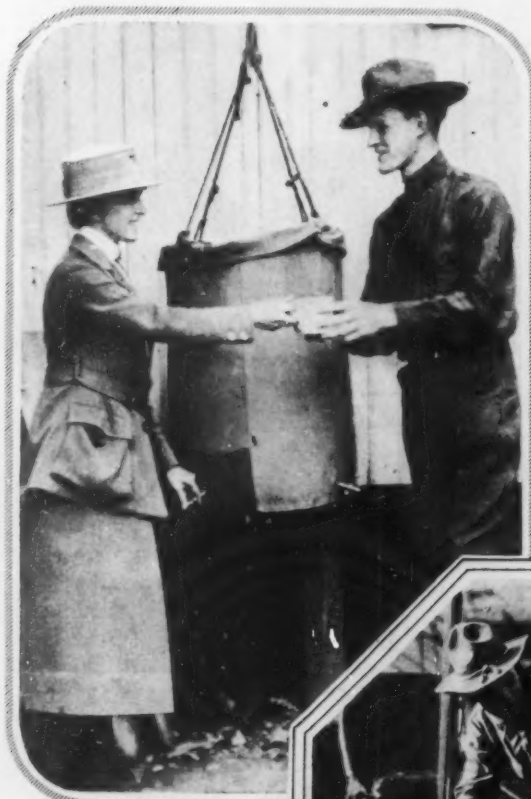
Major Bell (left), Chief Engineer at the largest Aviation Instruction Camp in France, and Captain Page, the author of several text-books on the gasoline engine, and a well-known inventor in the field of military aeronautics.



Capt. F. L. Lothrop and Lieut. G. H. Gillis, officers directing the operation of the American salvage plant. The ideas which they have worked out for saving and renovating cast-off material will have their value after the war.

Along the Lines of the S. O. S.

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND



Miss Brewer (right), head of the American Red Cross canteen at the aviation center at Issoudun, France.



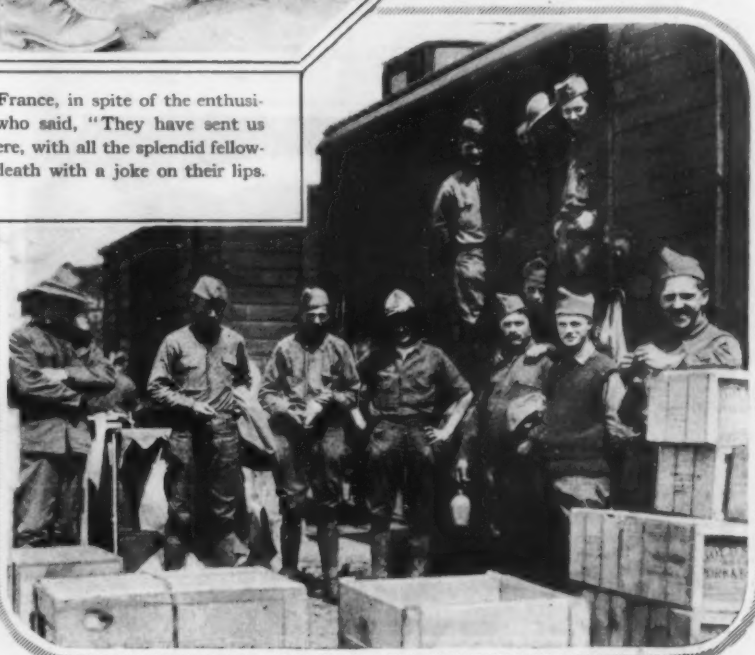
At one important center of the Service of Supply water is a luxury, and visitors are requested and residents are ordered to conserve it. Here the most popular feature of the Y. M. C. A. service is the canvas water-tank for the thirsty doughboys.



The personnel in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work at one of the S. O. S. stations. There will still be need for this work even though peace has come, for it will be many, many months before the "business end" of the army can finish its important work.



When our first troops landed in France, in spite of the enthusiastic welcome, there were some who said, "They have sent us an army of boys!" Boys they were, with all the splendid fellowship of youth, meeting life and death with a joke on their lips.



One of the few quiet minutes for the boys of the S. O. S. When peace came this organization had a record of discharging from ships and moving 45,000 tons daily.

Perhaps the smile which adorns the faces of these doughboys is due to the fact that the cases in front of them are filled with cans of good American pork and beans.

"Sic Semper Tyrannis—Mr. Hohenzollern"



William Hohenzollern walks in the garden of his refuge. The castle of Amerongen, situated well within Holland's line of water defenses, belongs to the Bentinck family, descendants of that William Bentinck who, as the intimate friend and councillor of the Stadholder, William the Third, crossed with his master to England to help the British people restore the constitutional liberties of which the Stuarts had tried to deprive them. By a curious turn of the wheel of fate, another Count Bentinck was appointed by his government to watch the last German Emperor.

It was Sunday morning and a very wet and windy day along the old Roman road which runs from Belgium into Holland. For four years the miserable hordes of refugees have wandered down this path into the hospitable liberty of the northern kingdom. It was Sunday morning and along that selfsame road there came the man whose inane ambition had started the war, a fugitive from the wrath of his own people, the last Emperor of the Germans, asking for bread and a roof upon a foreign soil. He was told to wait until the proper authorities should arrive to conduct him to a place of shelter. And so William of Hohenzollern walked the wet pavement until there should be a train to take him along that same path of misery of his former victims.



Edwin Ralph Estep—Killed in Action

As a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, LESLIE'S War Correspondent-Photographer Made the Supreme Sacrifice on November 7—An Appreciation

IS it too fanciful to think of those gallant soldiers who died while the silencing of the guns of annihilation was hourly awaited, and the world but listened for the scratch of a pen to set the bells of freedom ringing, as a company of chosen men, marked for a final exaltation—predestined souls selected from among millions as the worthiest to seal the peace of the world? To us their apparently unnecessary passing seems so useless, so pitiful, but I like to think that to them it would be the crowning achievement of lives marked for qualities of spirit above the rest of mankind.

Those of us who knew and loved Ralph Estep do not call this little thought a fantasy. Rather is it in harmony with our interpretation of the man and when we resent the brutality of Fate in catching him up after it was all over we know our rage is selfish and prompted by our recognition of immediate personal loss. As for Ralph Estep, could he speak today, he would smile as he crossed from the calendar the fateful 7th of November, the Thursday of our false armistice celebration, and probably rather whimsically he would remark that he "ran true to form to the end." He would say it without bitterness and without self-pity, though I know that his heart was set on doing in the years to come certain most self-satisfying and praise-winning work in the field which he loved above all other fields of endeavor, that of a correspondent-photographer with the world for a workshop.

The story of Lieutenant Estep's death under most dramatic circumstances is told in the *Stars and Stripes* of November 29 as follows:

"In the dark room of a photographic laboratory near Paris this week two sensitized gelatine plates gave up the secret of the last minutes of Lieut. Ralph Estep, who was killed within sight of Sedan after he had faced death almost daily for three months so that millions of people could



First Lieutenant Edwin Ralph Estep.

"The last writing on the page—the lieutenant's last words—were simply: 'Nov. 7—Pack 46.' Lieutenant Estep had reloaded his camera just before he fell."

Lieutenant Estep had his heart set on getting pictures of the hand-to-hand fighting and was particularly desirous of catching a bayonet charge by American doughboys at the moment of the "shock" as the Yankees hit the line. In one of his last letters referring to this picture he wrote:

"There is one war picture I am after—you know the one—and I feel I am going to get it."

It is easy to fill in the rest. Knowing that the end of the war was near, and being desirous of obtaining as many "close ups" as possible, he took chance after chance and his death in action is a striking testimony to his courage and devotion to his duty.

"Jimmy" Hare says that a war photographer is a success in so far as he doesn't know fear and knows photography, and Jimmy, who knew Estep's work under fire, used to say, "Estep is best at both."

As a first lieutenant in the United States Army Signal Corps, photographic section, he had been at the front less than three months, but during that time had won an enduring name for bravery and his exploits were commented upon up and down the line, for his work carried him wherever the fighting was most severe, regardless of division or army corps.

When, after two years' brilliant success as a war correspondent-photographer for LESLIE'S, he heard of the army's need of experienced men to do photographic work under General Pershing's direction he sacrificed recognition and remuneration as one of the world's four greatest war photographers to serve as one of the unknown many whose pictures helped to win battles. His one request when he volunteered was that he be sent to the front lines as quickly as possible. "I know it's a dangerous job, but it's the only place I can get the real stuff," he said. No one took greater risks in the field. To date his is the only name in the photographic section of the Signal Corps bearing the glorious words, "killed in action."

Lieutenant Estep's letters written at odd moments give glimpses of his life and work in the army and also show his humor, passion for all things beautiful and the depth of his idealism and appreciation. To him the American doughboy became the outstanding symbol for accomplishment and sacrifice. Writing on August 31 he said:

"It is more or less Sunday and more or less rainy. I am in an unimaginative café the châtelineau of which does not rise readily to the limits of my flighty Français. The café is opposite the photo laboratory. My left foot hurts.

Continued on page 28

September 14, 1918.

Dear Conklin:

And I had a chateau! For thirty minutes I had a chateau, one of the finest chateaux anyone in our family ever has had. It faces the sunset and it has on, so many rooms. They were beautiful rooms until the general staff of a boche corps converted the grand salon into a ratskeller and the dainty chambers into pig sties. I fancy German generals grunt when they play the piano or dance—there will be more cafes and fewer ratskellers in New York after this war is over.

I had a chateau, I was sitting in a hedge waiting for the ----- battalion to come up. The town ahead was beginning to smoke from incendiary fires left by the galloping boche, particularly the church. Across the tops of a pile of old trees, planted when chateau building was a young and healthy sport, ran the gray slate roof of the chateau. I looked at that roof for almost an hour—being ahead of the barrage, the looking was panoramic. Open warfare certainly has scenic advantages over the trench brand. The longer I looked the more I yearned for that chateau, with its unpublished romances.

A patrol opposite started for the town, so I snooped to the chateau. At its party door, openly shamed with an immense but detachable iron cross, I met a patrol lieutenant. I put in a claim for the chateau and he waived, having other work to do. That's the way I got it—but, God, how I found it. Describe it yourself. Whatever you may think those flesh hounds would do to a beauty in duress is not all of what they had done to this one, my chateau. In the corner of the music room fire crept up hand carved wood work. I put it out. In a second-floor chamber a bigger fire burned to the ceiling and creased through the window. Below in a writing room were placed the beginning of a string of powder bags. Several soldiers came into the yard and we started a bucket brigade. Then I went out into the yard and saw a sizzling vegetable garden and ate a cabbage.

When I returned and was divided in mood between the salon and the library as my headquarters, the commander of the -----battalion appeared and took an immediate fancy to the place. As he had a lot of soldiers with him and ranked me anyway, I passed over the keys and the family skeleton and saluted.

Oh well, that isn't the only chateau—but, darn it, loving a chateau is like loving a woman in earnest. I am going to think of that chateau for some time to come.

This letter concerns chateaux, with room between the lines for the fabrication of dreams about chateaux, so I am not going to mix it with anything of the front line stuff being rendered unto the boche by our own intemperate doughboys. That's too big a story for a postscript—probably too big for me to write. I wish I were one of them, instead of a mere pictorial recorder of their works and valor.

Yours for a chateau, even if in the clouds,

Ralph

A letter from Lieutenant Estep written in the field. It is composed in his characteristic vein and even the whimsical, self-bantering tone with which he cloaks his feeling does not hide the bitterness and revolt which the Hun's lack of appreciation of what to him was something to be loved and revered aroused in him.

crest a valley black with the shadows of late afternoon, a valley that holds Lieut. Estep's grave.

"Lieut. Estep had snapped the photographs a few moments before another one of those big shells burst and left him lifeless at the side of his camera and plate pack. That was about 5 p.m. of November 7—three days before the last guns of the war were fired.

"A dozen penciled lines in his notebook, titles for the dozen pictures he had taken just before he was killed, make complete the story that the last photographs tell. He had written titles for every plate by numbers, and Plates No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 showed the platoon forming for the reconnaissance. Plate No. 6 pictured a 'slight brush,' the first sight of the enemy.

"The dramatic climax was shown in Plates 11 and 12, his last ones, and in his notebook the record stands:

"11—Burst—Killed.

"12—Men crawling.

"The pictures were all taken on a cloudy day and are full of shadows, with little contrast, and No. 11 shows only the edge of the hill and the huge funnel-shaped shell burst. The word 'killed' probably referred to what he had seen happen to the men just ahead of him. Picture No. 12 shows another huge column of flying earth with a line of doughboys dimly silhouetted against the darkness of the valley.



Photograph by Lieutenant Estep of the chateau which he wrote about and a soldier of the bucket brigade.

see through the eye of his camera what modern war is like.

"Gradually taking on lights and shadows, the two plates showed the crest of a barren hill with shells bursting and casting up great spouts of earth, and just beyond the

Under Fire in the Big Push

Through the courtesy of the Signal Corps and the Committee on Public Information, LESLIE'S reproduces these pictures of American troops in action with credit to Lieutenant Edwin Ralph Estep.



Many American company and battalion commanders led their troops in drives against the Hun. Above is Captain W. H. Graves, a battalion commander, whistling for his men to advance. The signaler with flags stands ready to take and give signals between the commander and aviators who guide the rolling barrage.



PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

The first wave advanced behind a rolling barrage until it went so far that the barrage could not be lifted farther; thence it proceeded to the day's objective without a barrage and took the position "on its own." Although in open order, the line from regiment to regiment and division was remarkably even.



Men of the first wave waiting for the barrage to lift. This photograph was taken at the point from which the men advanced against the machine guns without artillery aid.



On this September morning in the Woevre the prisoners began to come in early in good-sized batches. Most of them were found in dugouts or were machine-gunners, left to protect the German rear, but they couldn't yell "Kamerad" quick enough when the Yanks were upon them.



Brigadier-General Douglas MacArthur of the Rainbow Division and staff talking it over while waiting for the patrols to report on the ground ahead. During this time the line received a much-needed rest.

St. Mihiel's I Who Didn't M

German Photographs Made at Fort Cam
by an American Officer When the



The great numbers of Allied airplanes used in the St. Mihiel salient kept the Germans in constant terror. In this section of a front-line trench the Huns are attempting to bring down with rifle-fire planes which are flying across their front lines.



This picture proves that the age limit of the Hun army must have been very low. These soldiers look like a group of high school boys.



Anti-aircraft gunners spotting an American plane.



A crew of grenade throwers on a quiet day.



German officers of the St. Mihiel garrison. The be
on the officer's coat is a shield which corresponds



From a French chateau at St. Mihiel the
furniture, food and wine for their Christmas



Judging from the expressions on the fac
craft gunners they were not successful in

el's Defenders n't Make Good

le at Fort Camp des Romaines and Found
icer When the Salient Was Taken



garrison. The badge suspended from the iron cross
which corresponds to the doughboy's wound stripe.



t St. Mihiel these Germans have removed
for their Christmas dinner in the open air.

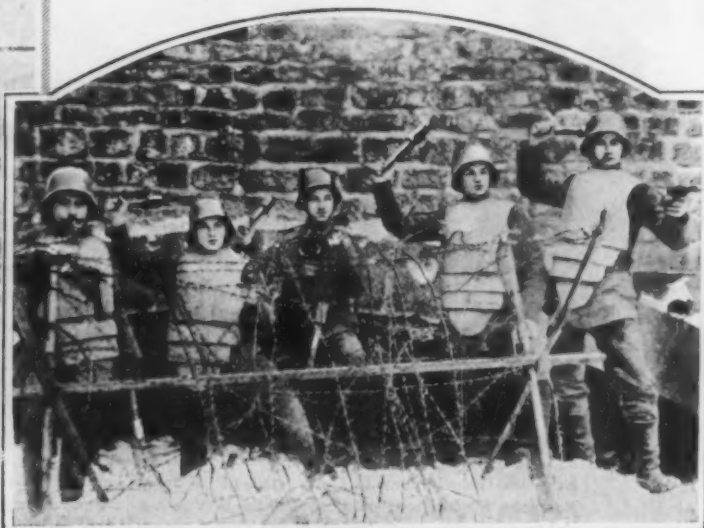


sions on the faces of these boche anti-air-
not successful in bringing down their prey.



A gun crew which has
been strafing the Ameri-
can lines pauses in its
work to be photo-
graphed. Letters and
diaries of German sol-
diers found in captured
St. Mihiel prove that
the Hun feared the at-
tacking doughboys and
expected no quarter.

A camouflaged machine-gun and its crew of the type which took
toll of so many American lives in the last few months of the war.

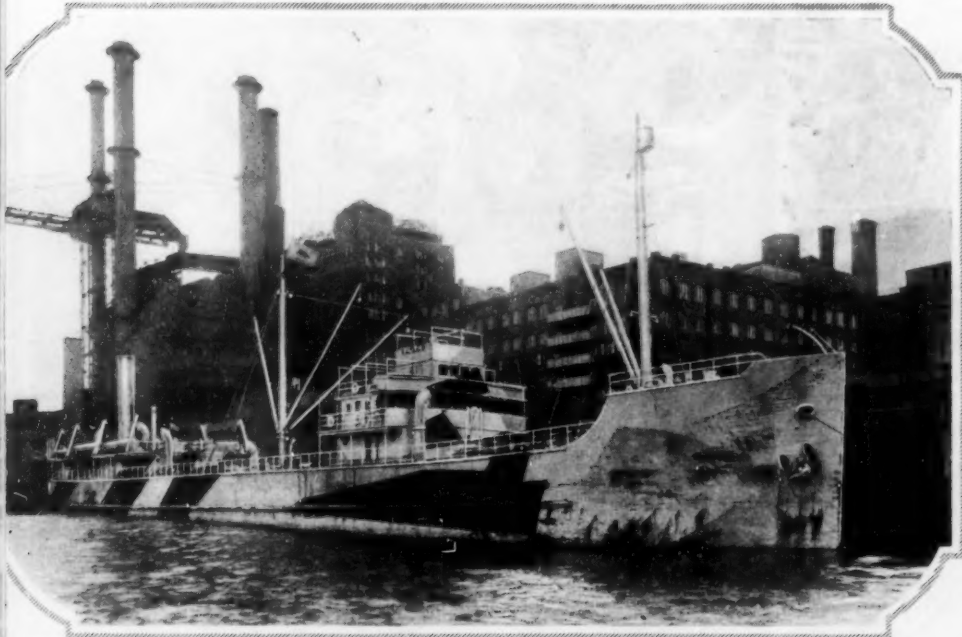


A hand-grenade squad equipped with steel armour.



Periscope observer watching for the American advance.

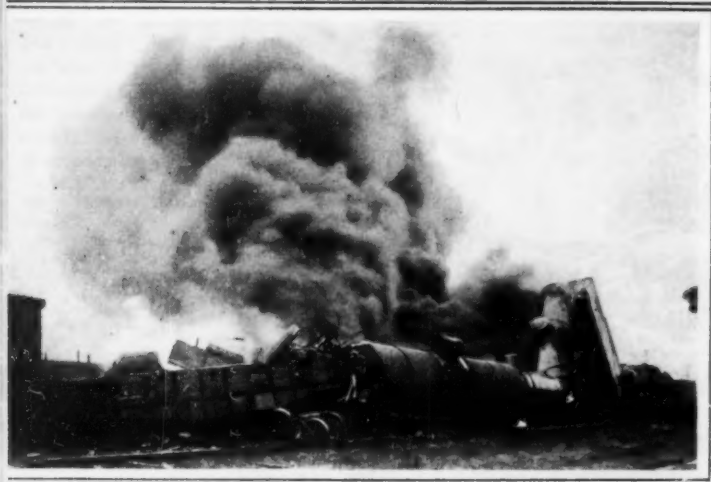
Snap-Shots of News Events



The first ocean-going concrete vessel, the *Faith*, tied up at the dock of the Brooklyn refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company recently with a load of 25,242 bags of raw sugar from Cuba. The *Faith* was launched at Redwood City, California, March 14, 1917, and soon after started with a cargo for Peru and Chile.



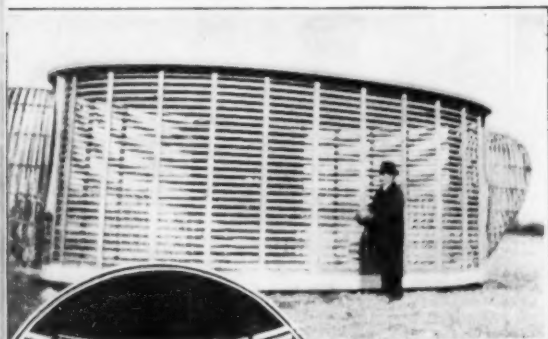
President Heber J. Grant, of Salt Lake City, who succeeded the late Joseph Fielding Smith as head of the Mormon Church, speaking at the latter's grave.



Both engine crews, a conductor and two trainmen were killed in this head-on collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Dewart, Pa. Oil-tanks caught fire, which made it difficult to rescue the bodies, and some were unrecognizable.



The recent inauguration of the President of the Republic of China was remarkable for the little part the public was allowed to take in it. No foreigners were invited, not even the diplomats, and soldiers guarded all the highways.



A new game, patented by Timothy Daly, is being played at the Pelham, N. Y., golf links. It is called "Fight a Ball." A cage with holes at the ends and a basket ball are used in this new sport which requires the agility of a boxing match.



Brigadier-General Brice P. Disque presents a distinguished service medal at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Colonel Charles W. Van Way, for gallant action in the Philippines eighteen years ago. Colonel Van Way was in command of twenty-six soldiers who were attacked by a superior force of Insurrectos. He was shot through the lung but maneuvered so as to escape with his entire force though nearly every man was wounded.

The Roll of Honor



Brig. Gen. Edward Sigerfoss, Greenville, Ohio, recently killed leading his men in action in France.



Maj. Israel Putnam, New York City, 313th Inf., killed in action at Montfaucon.



Capt. Leon E. Briggs, Joplin, Mo., killed in action. Captured 10 Germans alone while lost in the fog.



Maj. William B. Peebles, Petersburg, Va., recently died of pneumonia before going over.



Capt. Hadyn P. Mayers, San Antonio, Tex., 60th U. S. Inf., cited before being killed in action.



Capt. Clarence J. Sodemann, St. Louis, Mo., 138th Inf., killed in action in Argonne Forest.



Capt. Clarence P. Freeman, St. Davids, Pa., 314th Reg., killed in action on the Meuse.



Capt. Charles Pendley, Tate, Ga., died in France of pneumonia. He was 33 years old.



Capt. George R. Hardesty, Raleigh, N. C., 30th Engineers, died from the effects of wounds.



Capt. Herbert N. Peters, Sabinal, Tex., 358th Inf., cited for heroism, killed in action.



Capt. Clarence W. Schnell, St. Louis, Mo., 138th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne Forest.



Capt. Roger Janus, Washington, D. C., killed leading his men in an attack.



Capt. Ross Snyder, Los Angeles, Calif., 47th Regiment Inf., fell in combat on Serpy Heights.



Capt. Harold E. Lewis, Salt Lake City, Utah, died of pneumonia, while serving in France.



Capt. Robert Goldthwaite, Montgomery, Ala., Medical Corps, killed in action in France.



Capt. Luther A. Hager, Plattsburgh, N. Y., 303rd Field Signal Battalion, killed in action.



Lieut. Andre H. Gundelach, Chicago, Ill., recently killed in combat against the Huns.



Lieut. Elmer T. Doocy, Pittsfield, Ill., 168th Inf., awarded cross for bravery, later killed.



Lieut. Lawrence H. Evans, Nephi, Utah, 314th Engineers, died from effects of wounds.



Lieut. Carl Goldsmith, Atlanta, Ga., 328th Inf., lately killed in the Argonne Forest Drive.



Lieut. Harold E. Goettler, Chicago, Ill., shot down from airplane in the Argonne Forest Drive.



Lieut. W. H. Eckel, Knoxville, Tenn., 117th Inf., died as a result of wounds received in action.



Lieut. Clem P. Dickinson, Clinton, Mo., 129th Machine Gun Battalion, killed in the Argonne Forest.



Lieut. William A. Sheehan, Washington, D. C., 315th Inf., cited for bravery, later was killed.



Lieut. Robert J. Cochran, Camilla, Ga., 319th Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action.



Lieut. Austin L. Hobbs, Vandalia, Ill., died of pneumonia, on detached service in France.



Lieut. J. N. Neel, Jr., Macon, Ga., commended for bravery, killed in St. Mihiel drive.



Lieut. A. Rives Seamon, Globe, Ariz., 138th Inf., killed in the desperate battle of Argonne.



Lieut. Henry S. Schultz, St. Davids, Pa., 320th Inf., killed in action in the Argonne Forest.



Lieut. George McL. Baker, Rodgers Forge, Md., 313th Inf., killed in action at Montfaucon.

The Geologist Finds the Oil

IN the early days of the oil industry search for new oil-fields was carried on in a haphazard way. Few or none knew exactly where to look for petroleum pools and it was usually only by persistent drilling of wells and "fool's luck" that prospectors made their strikes. Vastly more failures than successes resulted from this unmethodical procedure, and fortunes were sunk in testing hopelessly dry or only slightly productive territory. In course of time, however, scientific ideas crept into the plans of the oil seekers and the geologist was called upon as counselor and guide. Nowadays the judgment and advice of the man of science are indispensable prerequisites to the exploitation of any supposed oil region. In consequence, the pursuit of oil, though still attended with risk and uncertainty, has been made far less a matter of guesswork and chance and loss. The geologist cannot see all that the earth hides in its bosom, but from certain indications he can determine whether underlying strata on any given tract may be probed with possibilities of an oil yield.

There are two branches to the oil geologist's work—surface and subsurface. The surface geologist studies outcroppings of rocks to find beds of carbonaceous shales or limestones, which may be a source of oil. He examines the outcrops to discover sandstones or fractured limestones capped by impervious beds, forming reservoirs for oil and gas. He also seeks for indications that the oil has been localized into pools. The subsurface geologist maps out the

oil sands and suggests suitable places in which to drill wells.

Oil-bearing formations manifest themselves by surface indications, such as gas springs, oil or asphalt seepages. Sometimes surface observations enable the geologist to predict formations to a depth of three miles or more. Certain type structures favor accumulation of oil in pools, such as anticlines, synclines, salt domes and monoclines and often there can be accurate forecasts of drilling results.

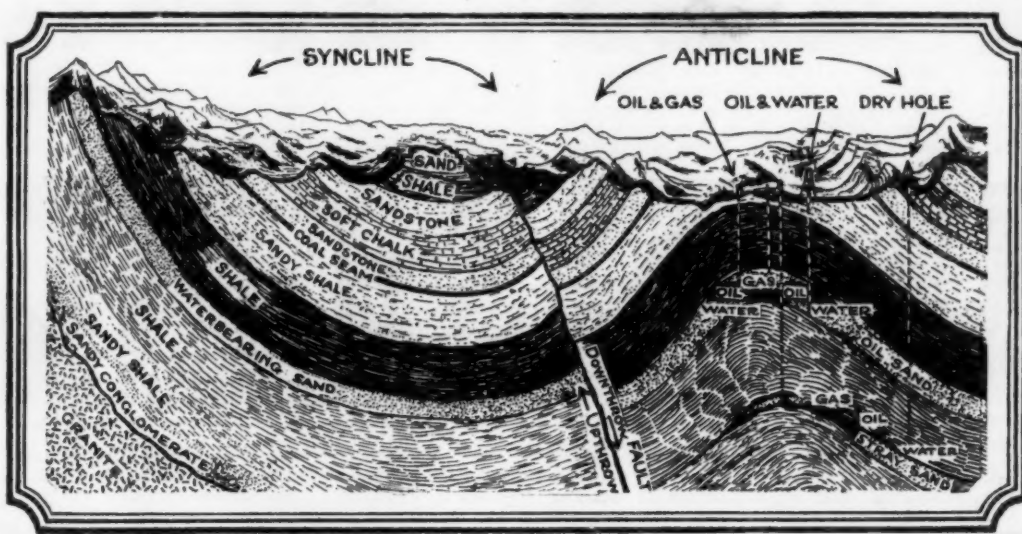
There are 25,000 oil producers in the United States, and in view of the keen competition for land and the increasing cost of drilling, careful selection of oil-land

holdings is important. The geologist, therefore, cannot safely be ignored. In Oklahoma geological investigations are credited with bringing in many new pools, and the proportion of dry holes on territory recommended by geologists is less than one-third as great as before the scientists took a hand in the game.

Few persons realize what unceasing effort is necessary to secure a sufficient supply of crude oil in this country. New pools are quickly covered with wells and in time all the oil is pumped out. The decrease of oil-well production and the increase in the demand by tens of millions of barrels yearly compel producers to expend large sums in prospecting new territory. For this reason "wildcat

wells" are drilled outside the limits of producing pools. This is a good deal of a gamble, but the risks are lessened to the extent of the geological knowledge possessed of the regions in question. The largest part of all the known oil-fields is either being operated by companies, or has been withdrawn by the Government, or is in the hands of speculators. Less than two-tenths of one percent of the oil area in Pennsylvania is productive. More than half of Wyoming's production is within a space of six square miles. The noted Tepetate-Casiano pool in Mexico, which has produced 75,000,000 barrels of oil in eight years, is only one mile wide and four long. Much pioneer

work must be done to insure future supplies of oil, and the experienced geologist must be depended on to make additional discoveries of highly productive petroleum fields.



Mother Earth's big oil-can. Cross-section of the commonest type of geological formations in a petroleum-producing region. It exhibits the anticline, the syncline and the fault—all caused by earth-crust movements bending the strata. It also shows the relative positions underground of water, oil and gas.

After the War—What?

By THE HON. A. BARTON HEPBURN, Chairman Chase National Bank, New York

THE end of the war finds Germany denuded of raw materials. Nature did comparatively little for Germany in latent resources and she has generally a light, unproductive soil. It required German industry and inventive genius to bring her soil to a high state of cultivation. The very great wealth she has attained was acquired through her manufacturing enterprise, aided and supplemented by her merchant marine, all carefully nurtured by her government. That is why she coveted Alsace-Lorraine. Her manufacturing energy has been concentrated upon the instrumentalities of war. In order to shift to the consumptive demands of peace, she must import very largely raw materials for her factories. Heretofore she has had an ample supply of iron and coal, but the loss of Alsace-Lorraine would cripple her in this respect.

Fifty-eight per cent of Germany's imports, the last year before the war, consisted of industrial raw material and partly manufactured goods. Only seventeen per cent of her two and one-half billion imports came from Middle Europe. She requires cotton, wool, silk, flax and jute from other countries; also leather, furs, rubber, mineral, animal and vegetable fats. Another and most important line of needs is copper, tin, platinum, aluminum, nickel, manganese and other basic metals indispensable to her manufacturing industry. As to copper, she has robbed the kitchen, the roof and the telephone poles to supply her munition needs, and such supply was destroyed in its use. The oil fields of Rumania and Ukraina, if she is permitted to dominate those countries, which is most improbable, will give her an ample supply of mineral oil. The destruction of her herds, or rather their consumption, deprives her of a home supply of meats and fats. The food-craving wants of her people, as well as the wants of her factories, call for enormous and immediate importations. Cotton, silk and jute she does not grow, nor wool produce, except to a very limited extent. Other material which she requires must come largely in the future, as in the past, from imports.

The close of the war finds Germany stripped of manufactured goods, her storehouses bare of basic raw mate-

rials. How and where will she obtain the required raw material and how can she pay for the same? Foreign credits she has none. Can she borrow abroad in view of the hate she has cultivated toward foreigners and the hatred foreigners have for her, already pronounced and growing in intensity? Foreign trade balances she has none, following four years of virtual blockade. She entered the war expecting to conquer additional territory, give herself a dominating position in the commerce of the world, and by exacting indemnities recoup her financial loss and enrich her treasury. She will receive no indemnities, and may part with much gold to Belgium and other countries in the form of indemnities paid.

Two of the most conspicuous elements of German success were bluff and bribery—a swish of bayonets to frighten, and the insidious and unconscionable use of money whenever her rivals and enemies were sordid enough to accept the same. Her commerce was extended by her Kultur and her long-day and every-day industry. She found markets by offering to loan money when she was poor and financed such loans through her rivals by shrewd and successful manipulation of credit.

There will be no economic league of nations against Germany. There will be no need of such government action. The hatred the Germans have inspired will curtail trade with them and make their foreign commerce a matter of very slow growth. Germany will get no indemnities. She will have to struggle along under her mountainous debt with her own resources. At the outbreak of the war her debt was \$1,165,000,000. Today it is nearly \$35,000,000,000. This figure does not take into consideration her increased debt by reason of the inflation of her currency nor the debts of the various states composing the German Empire, nor the indebtedness of her various municipalities, which is very great indeed. Her currency is very much depreciated and would be still more so if subjected to the test of a world barometer. It is sustained somewhat by being limited to her own country.

Germany has a very large amount of gold at present, which, however, may be reduced by indemnities. It is

none too large—indeed, not large enough—to stabilize her greatly inflated currency. She can, of course, use gold in purchases abroad, and will to the extent she is able to do so without disturbing her credit and currency at home. It looks as though her relations with the outside world would be practically on a cash basis for some time after the war.

Germany went into this war for material gain, and now that her people realize that it has resulted in enormous loss, they will hold someone responsible. They realize that they have been woefully deceived. For generations we shall pay taxes made in Germany, and so long as we remember the loved ones maimed or killed by Germans, we shall hesitate to purchase German goods. So much for the gospel of hate and its inevitable effect upon human nature.

With the coming of peace the work in all plants making guns, munitions or essentially war goods of any kind has stopped. The labor thus engaged has been thrown out of employment and at a time when the high cost of living is at the peak. The Government is canceling all contracts for the manufacture of war material, as it has a right to do. The manufacturers will, by the terms of their contracts, have a claim upon the Government because of such cancellations. They will have a claim not only by the terms of their bargain with the Government, but morally and equitably as well. Claims against the Government are proverbially slow in adjustment.

In order to prevent such manufacturing concerns from going into bankruptcy, and in order to enable them to shift their line of manufacturing and seek new markets, in order to prevent the non-employment of labor at a crucial time, and in order to prevent a general business cataclysm, the Government should now prepare with all speed for the end that has come.

It is often said that business has enjoyed great privileges and unusual opportunities for making money, as the volume of business has grown in response to a general and insistent demand; that men have made so much money on the up-grade that they can well afford to

Continued on page 30

How a \$2.00 Book Brought Fortune to One Family

Read What Mr. Fullerton Says About the Affairs of a Young Couple Almost Stranded on the Reefs of Home Finance

By HUGH S. FULLERTON

THIS is the story of how \$2.00 invested in a book prevented a divorce, averted bankruptcy and made a home happy and prosperous. It was told to me by the husband and father as we sat on the porch of their home in Orange, N. J. Six years ago he was bankrupt, in danger of losing his job and threatened with divorce proceedings because of his financial situation. His business credit was damaged and even tradesmen were suspicious.

He brought out a neatly bound volume and showed it proudly. In it were printed headings, rows of neat figures in a feminine hand, and many red and blue lined columns. At the head of the columns were such words as "Rent," "Light and Heat," "Groceries," "Labor," "Charities," and others. It was so simple that even a busy farmer's wife, or a girl without knowledge of bookkeeping could understand it instantly and keep it posted up each day in two minutes.

"That book was worth \$28,000 to me," he said. "It made, saved and invested that much for me in six years."

I was puzzled and inquired how.

"When Ella and I were married, eleven years ago," he said, "I had \$10,000 and she had \$5,000, a wedding gift. My job paid \$5,800 a year, and small investments added about \$850 to that. My wife's father was reputed wealthy. His income was large, his family expensive, and Ella, the only daughter, was brought up ignorant of housekeeping, marketing, cooking or finance. She had charge accounts at the stores and bought what she wanted. Sometimes her father kicked on the bills but he always paid them. The mother was in society and spent money the same way as did the boys. Ella and I had a big wedding and took an expensive apartment uptown in New York.

"I was a good salesman and a poor buyer. I had formed expensive bachelor habits, liked good clothes, cigars and drinks. Of household management I was as ignorant as my wife. Marriage made little change in my habits. I ate at expensive restaurants, bought drinks and cigars, paid for lunches for others, and tipped freely. We entertained, my wife ran bills at stores, and six months after marriage I found expenses exceeding salary and \$3,000 of my reserve fund gone. I was startled but attributed it to 'extraordinary expenses' natural to establishing a household. A year later we still were drawing on our reserve to meet 'extraordinary expenses.' The end of the second year brought our first baby, and I attributed the deficit for that year to 'extraordinary expenses.' The third year brought our second baby and more 'extraordinary expenses.' Our entertainment bills were cut, but doctors, nurses, etc., and 'extraordinary expenses' ate up the small reserve.

"Less than a year later my father-in-law died, leaving only a few thousand dollars when debts were paid. His death alarmed me because I had felt that, if we came a cropper, he would help us. My wife had expected an inheritance. For the first time I was seriously alarmed. Expenses still exceeded salary and my reserve was wiped out. I told my wife and discovered that she had checked out practically all her \$5,000 for trifles.

"I commenced to economize on lunches, drinks, cigars and clothes and avoided the extravagant fellows. My clothing looked shabby. I commenced

to lose my grip in business. Debts were pressing and even the grocer was hesitating about credit.

"The climax came when the monthly bills from the stores came. I was bankrupt and my wife's charge accounts were larger than ever, and her bank account was overdrawn. I scolded, stormed, told her that her extravagance had ruined us. She retorted that I drank and was wasteful and perhaps worse. Each saw the extravagance of the other. The quarrel became so serious, that she left me and went to her mother. I realized that I had been wrong and determined to borrow and pay debts, try to reconcile my wife and make a new start. I went to my employer and asked him to advance \$1,000 on my salary.

"So it has come?" he asked. "I've been expecting it. No, I won't advance you money. Fight it out yourself."

"I was hurt and angry. He checked me as I started out, and took this book from a drawer.

"Here is something that will help you to help yourself," he said. "It will help more than lending you money would."

"The idea of a book full of red and blue lines helping me when I needed money seemed ridiculous.

"Your father-in-law died broke because he let his family waste money," the boss said. "He was a good business man in the office and bad at home. He let a fortune be frittered away. Your wife is like him and you are as bad. Neither of you know what becomes of your money. My wife and I have kept home accounts ever since we were married. We spend less money than you do and get more out of it. Take this book to your wife. Both of you study it and have her keep it. You'll find what becomes of your money and if you have any sense you can stop the waste."

"I took the book without enthusiasm or hope and with some disgust, but that evening I studied the simple instructions and looked over the headings of columns. They did not interest me until I wondered idly how much we spent under each division. Even rough mental calculation startled me. 'Amusements,' for instance, cost three times as much as I would have guessed. I roughly estimated each item and began to see what the boss was driving at when he gave me the book. I studied the book until midnight, made a resolution and early the next morning I went to my wife, admitted I had been wrong, and we made up. I explained about the book. She was interested in ten minutes and in half an hour was excited.

"Let's call a taxi, go to the apartment and figure the old bills," I suggested.

"No, let's take a street car," she corrected.

"We studied bills and the book all Sunday. Monday she started to keep the accounts. She never even had kept a diary, but found the book so simple and so interesting that it took only a few minutes a day. We both were amazed to find how much money we had spent uselessly and often for things without value and for amusements that bored us. In a month we were living within our income and paying debts. My wife was rather rigid in her economies. We sublet our apartment and rented this house with the privilege of buying. Entertainment, amusement, dress, bills came down, useless and wasteful spending stopped. We were amazed to find that we had better times, had more and enjoyed things more than we ever had done.

"In six months we were clear of debt and we have gone right ahead from that. The book contains space for four years' accounts and when it was filled we had new investments, had the house half paid for and our income was larger and expenses smaller. My wife had forgotten extravagance

and developed into a good manager. When the old book was full we bought another.

"The book is Woolson's Economy Expense Book and we both attribute our change of fortunes to it because it showed us just where our errors were and what leaks to stop. It revealed to us the necessity of a radical change in mode of living to avert ruin.

"This year alone the book saved me the price of two dozen like it. I was stumped in making out my income tax schedule and borrowed the book from my wife to get exact data. In the first schedule I had overestimated my income \$100 and I discovered items that entitled me to deductions.

"I have presented copies of the book to all our young friends and to every boy and girl in the firm who gets married. I think it is the best wedding gift possible and I advise every man who thinks his wife is extravagant or wasteful to buy one for her, although I warn him that he will find a big part of the extravagance is his own."

Woolson's Economy Expense Book was designed by an expert accountant to enable his wife to keep their household accounts and details of income and expense without waste of time. It is so simple that any woman or girl can keep it and two minutes a day is ample to record the accounts of the average family. The book contains space for four years so that its actual cost is fifty cents a year; substantially bound in full, morocco fabricoid.

No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is necessary and at the end of each day, week, month or year the family can see each penny of income or expense. The expert who devised the book devised such a simple, easy system that ordinary items of household expenses are classified and columns left for extraordinary items. The book also is printed in blank for those desiring to make their own expense classifications.

The average family has trouble in economizing because no one knows which of the little expenses is sapping the income and no one knows where to turn to check needless spending. Men who are careful in business ordinarily are careless as to home expenditures and few, either of men or women, realize the necessity of careful household management. Woolson's Economy Expense Book shows where each penny goes and makes it easy to locate financial leaks and stop them. It shows just how much is being spent for dress, food, fuel, allowances, amusements, etc., and all at a glance. Instead of being complicated and tiresome the keeping of this book soon becomes a pleasure and frequently prevents or settles family arguments over money matters. Once started the keeping of the book becomes a fascinating game.

Income taxes must be paid next June. This book will help you plan to meet your tax and reduce it to a minimum. For it will supply you with a record of certain disbursements, such as taxes, interest, charities, etc., which may be deducted from your income.

This is the year for the presenting of useful gifts. Present this book to a young couple just starting in the serious business of marriage and you will confer on them a lasting benefit. Present a copy to any man or woman who believes in correct living and you will also confer a similar benefit.

The publishers are desirous while the interest of the American public is fastened on the problem of high-cost-of-living to distribute several hundred thousand copies of the new greatly improved edition and are doing it in this way:

Merely write to them and ask that a copy be sent you without cost for a five days' examination. If at the end of the time you decide to keep it, send \$2.00 in payment, or if you wish to return it, you can do so without further obligation. Send no money (\$2.00) unless you prefer to do so. In either case the book is sent on approval. Merely fill in the coupon, supply business reference, mail, and the book will be sent you immediately.

GEORGE B. WOOLSON & COMPANY
117-O West 32d Street New York City

George B. Woolson & Company,
117-O West 32d Street,
New York City

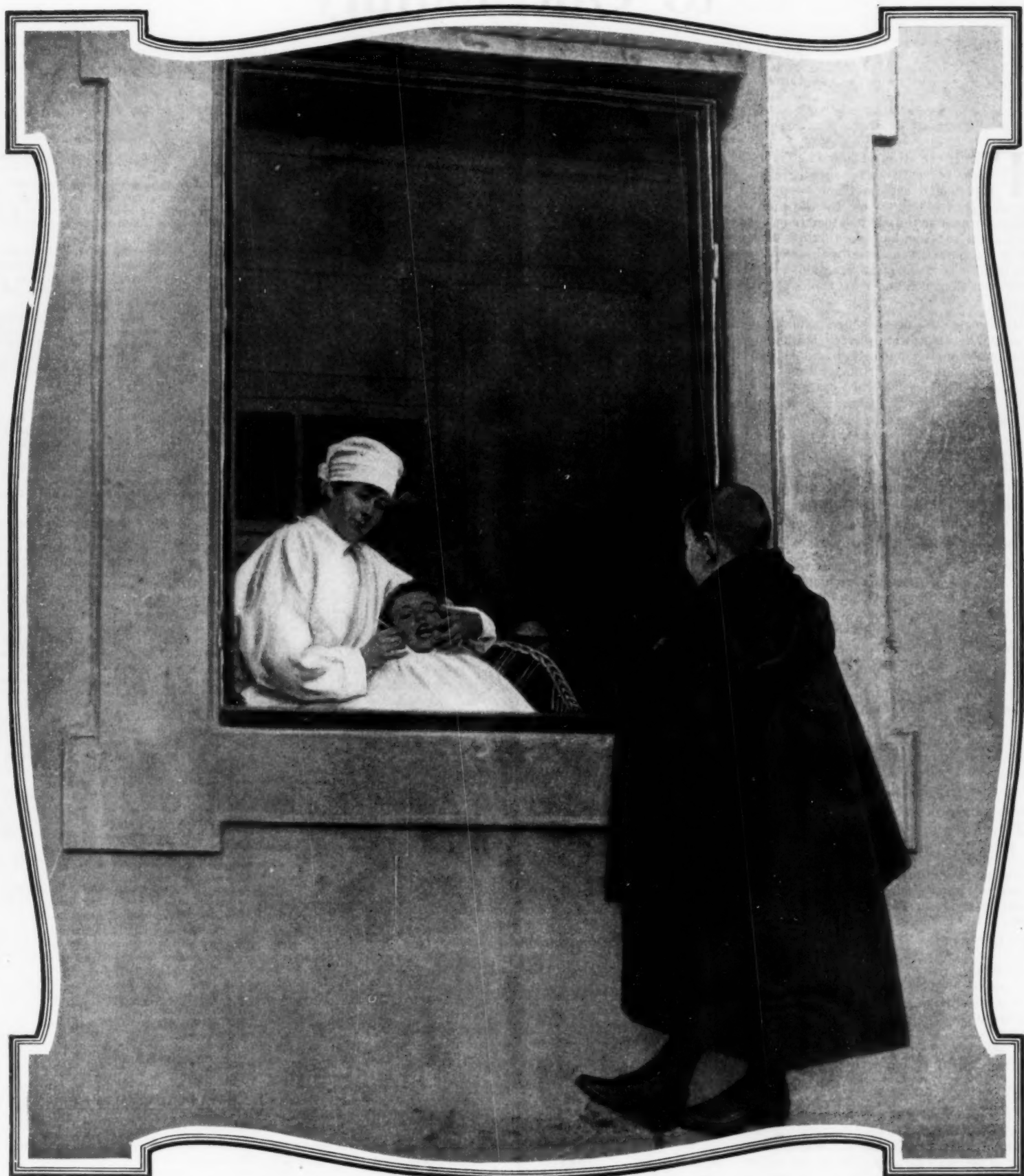
Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, your book. I agree to send \$2.00 in five days or return the book.

Name

Address

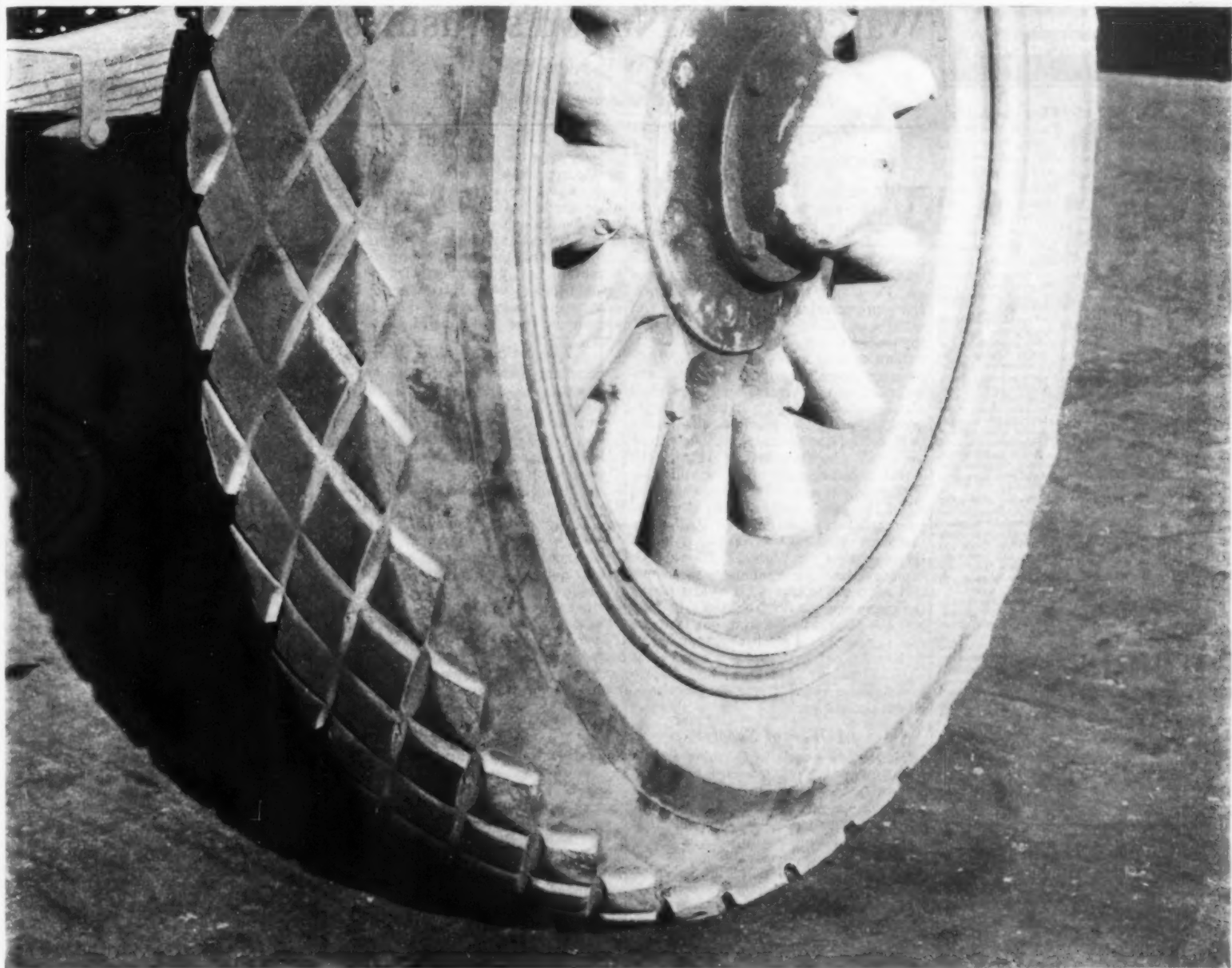
French Children Cry *for the* Dentist

Photograph by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



The most conventional and universal conversational observation today in France or England is a remark upon the wonderful teeth of the American troops. It looks as if one of our missions in going over was to regenerate the teeth of our allies. At least that is the work of Dr. Marian C. Stevens of Boston. She has been given the children of Lorraine and she has them by the hundreds. One of the true fairy stories of the age is that the children beg for the chance. One child jealous of a playmate wrapped his face up and tramped in sixteen miles, but

seated in the chair he was unable to show cause. Her window at the American Red Cross *Caserne* always has interested the jealous juvenile spectators. To be just about as popular in France as the dentist in Lorraine means the highest tip of the crest. Among the many ties of suffering and service that are binding the Allied nations together none is likely to prove more lasting than the work of Dr. Stevens and others in her field and in the profession of medicine and surgery. The splendid spirit shown toward the destitute is not likely to be forgotten.



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"We have adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires for our work because they supply the requisite speed and stamina, at the same time greatly reducing truck repairs. As a matter of fact, they make hard work easy."—Mr. Clay Urie, of Clay Urie Auto Delivery Service, Toledo, Ohio.

THIS statement sums up the results of a test of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires begun on August 1, 1917, by Mr. Urie who is the distributor of the Toledo News-Bee.

He found that a change-over from solid tires to Goodyear Cords enabled a 1-ton truck to make quicker deliveries to newsdealers. He also noted appreciable

reductions in fuel and oil expense. In addition, repair bills had been practically eliminated.

Further, this Goodyear-Cord-equipped truck ran *on schedule* during last winter's heavy snows which tied up solid-tired trucks.

At the time the photograph above was taken all four Goodyear Pneumatics had

gone 13,650 miles and appeared capable of much more service.

Consequently, by reason of ability *plus* stamina, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have made improvements possible in this newspaper delivery work just as they have pioneered betterments in many other kinds of hauling.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

**Gum tenderness—
a serious tooth-menace**



It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and free from tartar. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

What France Supplied

THE winning of the war is told graphically and in detail in the annual reports of the Federal Departments. Of outstanding interest to the American people is that of the Secretary of War which includes a succinct history by General Pershing of his command in France. His supreme tribute is to our officers and soldiers of the line, the men who fought the battles and won the victory. "When I think of their heroism," he says, "their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country." Incidentally, he reveals the extent of our reliance upon the Allies for military equipment. The French supplied all of the heavy caliber guns, all of the 75-155 howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns that were used by the Americans before the armistice was signed. The French supplied planes for training our personnel, and 2,676 action planes. The first planes from America reached the Army in May and the total supplied from our factories was 1,379. The French also supplied us with tanks. At the time the armistice was signed, however, Pershing was able to look to home manufacturers for practically all our necessities.

A War of Supply

The report reveals in Pershing a masterful executive. He planned his beginnings with the greatest care and built eventually a gigantic structure that was sound in every part. The American Expeditionary Force was distinguished next to the "spirit of offensive action" of its personnel by its remarkable organization of supply. Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his report ventures to say that the war was an engineering war. It is doubtful if his characterization will be upheld by the historian who delves into these annual reports for guidance. A sweeping characterization is inadequate, but if one must be made it is more likely that it will be called a supply war. General Pershing says, "Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply." It might justly be said also that nothing better typified the efficiency of the American Navy than the achievements of Admiral McGowan's organization, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The army moves on its belly and the Navy on its belly and its bunkers. The motto of the supply corps of the Navy was, "It can't be done but here it is." This corps has an unbroken record of handling promptly every request for supplies made by Vice-Admiral Sims during the war. "The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," said the House Committee on Naval Affairs in a special report, "has established and well deserves a nationwide reputation for efficiency."

Rapid Expansion of Our Navy

The Navy launched 155 fighting ships up to October 1, including 93 destroyers. In the first nine months of the fiscal year, 1918, it launched 21 more destroyers than were built during the entire nine years preceding. Hundreds of other ships were added to the Navy, including 20 battle-ships, 36 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers, 13 mine sweepers and numerous vessels of commercial type, including all classes from German transatlantic liners to harbor tugboats and motor boats for auxiliary purposes. There were only 45 naval aviators in July, 1917.

A year later there were 823 naval aviators, 2,052 school officers, 400 ground officers, 7,300 trained mechanics and over 5,400 mechanics in training. When war was declared the enlistment and enrollment of the Navy numbered 65,777. On the day Germany signed the armistice it numbered 497,033. Secretary Daniels recommends a new three-year building program to provide 16 additional capital ships and a total of 156 fighting vessels.

The Salvage of the War

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo estimates the cost of the war up to June 30, 1918, at \$13,222,740,734. Of this sum, he points out, over six billions is invested in property of a permanent character. This salvage includes \$425,000,000 by the Navy Department in vessels, navy yards and stations; \$307,000,000 by the War Department; \$770,000,000 by the Emergency Fleet Corporation; \$4,739,434,750 in obligations of foreign governments, and \$64,000,000 in farm loan bonds. This estimate of salvage could not be completed to date, but it conveys reassurance as to the probable extent of the monies that may be redeemed from the wreckage of war. Mr. McAdoo discloses that foreign currencies to the extent of \$752,000,000 were placed at the disposal of the United States for use abroad. Foreign credits established up to November 15 totaled \$8,171,976,666. Demand certificates of indebtedness signed by the authorized representatives of the respective governments are now held for all funds which have been advanced and bear interest equivalent to the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the entire amount advanced. This rate has been fixed upon consideration of the rate of interest paid by the United States on Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness and of the loss of revenue resulting from the tax exemptions accorded to those issues and other incidental costs and expenses. To what extent these obligations will be offset by the obligations of the United States to the Allied governments cannot now be ascertained. Certainly we owe vast sums to England for the transportation of more than a million men to France. We owe France for heavy caliber guns, airplanes, tanks. These obligations will total vast sums which may balance a large part of our credits to these nations.

Astonishing Illiteracy in the Army

The war revealed an extent of illiteracy in America almost unbelievable. Secretary of the Interior Lane points out that there are 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who cannot read or write in English or in any other language. There are 5,500,000 persons over ten years of age who cannot read or write in any language. The regular army never enlisted illiterates, but the Draft Act brought into the army approximately 35,000 illiterates and as many more who were almost illiterate. These soldiers could not sign their names. They could not read their letters or write home. They could not read their daily orders posted on bulletin boards in camp. They could not understand signals in time of battle. The economic loss through illiteracy is estimated at \$825,000,000 a year, on the conservative assumption that the productive labor value of an illiterate is less by only 50c. a day than that of an educated person. Ten per cent. of our country folk cannot read or write a word. In view of these facts, Secretary Lane urges an appropriation for a systematic campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy.



The danger time!

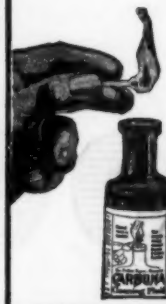
—is when you say "I can use benzine, naphtha or gasoline because I will be careful."

Don't do it!

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid

— will clean perfectly without injury to the most delicate fabric or color.

Cannot Burn or Explode



15c—25c—50c bottles

At all druggists

Carbona Products Co.
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The Melting-Pot

Expenses of the New York State government in sixteen years have risen from \$25,000,000 to \$81,000,000.

Because he learned that his millet seed came from Germany a North Carolina planter plowed up his millet patch.

The Florida conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South voted by a large majority in favor of granting laity rights to women.

Prohibition is so increasing the consumption of tea that the world's demands, especially after the reopening of Russia, may far exceed production.

President Hibben of Princeton says: "When the red flag is carried upon our streets it is a protest against law and therefore a menace to our free institutions."

A Western school teacher, arrested in New York for shoplifting, confessed that she had done this for the purpose of getting "human interest" material for short stories.

A Connecticut man writes to LESLIE'S to inquire if there is a home for girls to which a man might go and select a wife. He says such institutions are provided in Europe.

"Advertising is going to be a vital attribute of the new democracy that we are going to see in this country as well as other countries," is the prediction of S. Wilbur Corman.

Marshal Foch says: "The Bible is certainly the best comforter that you can give to an American soldier about to go into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and his faith."

At an Italian labor meeting in Boston, disturbers who cheered for the Bolsheviks and refused to stand when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung were expelled by the police.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels says that the peace conference deliberations should be guided by principle and justice, touched with mercy for the weak, and not by passion or emotion.

Between November 26 and December 2 a total of 8,500,000 letters were mailed home by soldiers of the American Army in France. The previous week's mail numbered 6,000,000.

In accordance with the American Forestry Association's plan, thousands of memorial trees for the soldier heroes of the great war will be planted by the States of the Union during 1919.

Charles M. Schwab has declared himself in favor of a privately owned merchant marine, subsidized by the Government if necessary, and "a square deal for labor and a square deal by labor."

Many captains of industry of the Middle West favor the nomination of Harry Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as the next Republican candidate for President.

There is apprehension that William Hohenzollern, now an exile in Holland,

may take a hint from the late Napoleon III of France, seek to become president of the German republic and then by a *coup d'état* make himself emperor again.

Owing to lack of vessels for carrying grain abroad, the hotels, industrial establishments and railroads of Argentina have been using corn for fuel. A gas company at Buenos Aires has been burning wheat and flour in the manufacture of gas.

Petrograd is in the grip of a terrible famine. People buy herrings at five rubles each, eat them on the spot, and if a herring's head is thrown away the crowd rushes to get it. Of the city's former 3,000,000 inhabitants only 500,000 are left.

President L. B. Jones of the Association of National Advertisers states that \$2,000,000 worth of advertising space was given to the Government by advertisers and publishers for governmental purposes during the Liberty Loan and other patriotic campaigns.

Senator Poindexter of Washington said recently that had "half a dozen traitors been executed at the start of the war, the lives of many better men would have been saved." He proposed an investigation as to whether agents of the German Government were responsible for our failure to produce adequate war supplies.

Senator Thomas of Colorado declares that ordinary efficiency in public administration could save the people of this country \$600,000,000 a year. He says that appropriations in Washington are likely to increase unless the taxpayers demand radical revisions in public service and rigid supervision of expenditures. He favors a budget system.

Marshal Joffre says: "It was the weight of America, her moral and material forces, and surely not the least, her very considerable army, thrown into the balance at the crucial moment, that turned the scales and won the victory. And the Americans showed themselves true soldiers and a military power that counted tremendously in the decisive conflict."

The American Exchange National Bank of New York says: "In manufacturing centers throughout the country it is regrettable to have to state that workpeople have saved comparatively little out of the abnormally high wages they have received during the last three years. They have indulged in luxuries to a degree never before witnessed in this or any other country."

Up to October 31, Rear Admiral Bowles says, the wooden shipbuilding program of the United States was 97 per cent. a failure and the fabricated shipbuilding program 94 per cent. a failure. Three leading shipyards which had promised 1,020,000 tons by January 1 had on the above date delivered only 60,500 tons. It was charged that none of the 90 wooden ships completed was fit to make an overseas trip.

Let the people think!

With Tongues of Men

We have no word for these thy mercies, Lord;
For the stilled cities waiting quiet night;
For the winged death stayed in its rushing flight;
For vengeance fed;
For the red streams run dry;
For chaos bound, the dripping sword laid by,
And the clean ways of peace before us spread.
We have no words. Speech has been shorn of power.
Though joy be given to shouts of loud acclaim,
What sound could match the radiance of that hour
When our brown Soldier Lads troop home again!

Ancient of Battles! All Enduring Lord,
Whose voice hath thundered down our cannon's way,
Teach us to thank thee with some deathless word,
Some flaming phrase struck from the sword's sharp play,
Let it be strong with victory, rich with prayer,
To clamorous shout and shrilling cry a foe;
Holding remembrance of what faith can dare,
Of wooden crosses standing row on row;
Speaking remembrance of brave deeds and rare
Where the red flowers of Flanders' bleeding grow.

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The 1918-19 Season
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Ormond
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Mr. J. W. Greene, Act. Mgr.

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Breakers
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Mr. Leland Sterry, Mgr. Mr. H. E. Bemis - Mgr.

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Edwin Ralph Estep—Killed in Action

Continued from page 16

"I am anxious to get away from here so that I can again put on the brogans and start walking on both feet, not to mention sitting still without squirming like Nazimova or being compelled to write a letter to keep from thinking unclean thoughts about the tightness of my boots.

"I was snatched from the bosom of my division when the chief-of-staff was beginning to wink at me now and then and Colonel G—to call me Ralph, the white line officers were inviting me to visit them and stay as long as I pleased, all just as if I had been a chaplain or a Waac—I was snatched just when I was becoming a loved one in the French family of my billeting.

"When I arrived in front of the body-snatchers, they said: 'We know the food is good at — and the officers kind to little snap-shooters, but your weather-beaten dome and ancient façade recommended you to the job of press photographer of the Army and you will sortie hither and yon with the accredited Corona hounds. There are no comforts, but there

vanity and one love letter tonight in addition to this one. I have a day off—that is I am paying a call on the disbursing quartermaster. The war is getting to be just one battle after another for me. See how nonchalantly I say it. I hear I am making good, which I hope will please you as much as it pleases me. I am following the dotted line for tout suite news pictures. Its rough on the hide and on the old nerve center, but I feel better mentally and spiritually than ever I have. You should be here. The thing as it is cannot be pictured or recorded. It can be felt and that is all. And, God, how it throws petty stuff to the vanishing point. I can sit on a battle field and think of life in terms of gold and precious stones—somehow thoughts about the dross just keep away from me.

"There is one war picture I am after—you know the one—and I feel I am going to get it.

"Write me a letter, old top.

"Truly,"

"E. R. E."

"The Reconstruction of the World" — a Pictorial and briefly descriptive series to succeed "The War in Pictures." Social reconstruction is the next big bet — really bigger than commercial readjustment. This is worth while thinking about. I would like to go this way at it for you in a Packard.



The postscript of the last letter received from Lieutenant Estep.

is plenty of responsibility and you will have the chance to associate with some of the brightest literary minds that ever got lit in a war zone.' Voila!

"When I asked how in the hell a lieutenant could afford to hold communion or shoot craps with an outfit of hard-boiled plutocrats, I was told I would get commutation. Commutation is a sou poutliche covering the franc spots on a bank roll bled by living on one's own all over France.

"Bye-bye and bon nuit to the happy home in the — division. After having toured nowhere in France, like the spring of an Ingersoll watch, I am now being wound up counter clockwise.

"I called on Miss St. John yesterday, but she has moved and as yet I have not had either the time nor the map to look up her new rue. I will make another effort, but I am going to spend as little time in these whippet boots as possible, friends or no friends. The same applies to Kirtland, but not so much, as I will meet up with him anyway in some place, probably. After my mail gets there it will be distributed among the salvage piles in the subsequent stages of my pilgrimage."

"Truly, RALPH"

"Sept. 30, 1918.

"I may write a book, but it won't be another of them there war books—rather I will stab the typewriter to the gizzard in search of perennial royalties. The present emergency is to save the title. So far as writing the book is concerned I am going to do that whimsically; I am not even making notes. Enclosed is a tentative title page and dedication. These will serve for copyright. Will you save my little pet by obtaining said copyright? It won't be a hell of a long book but I will pick the words out of the biggest dictionary I can find and the substance out of the biggest game there has been since planet formation became a lost art.

"I am writing several conscience, one

"Here is the book stuff.
THE FIRST WAVE
A PARENT'S VOLUME OF DOUGHBOY ROMANCE
By
LT. EDWIN RALPH ESTEP
Dedication.

On my first journey with a first wave of American shock troops pressing Germans back to the Rhine, I accompanied the — Infantry in the great —, or — Division. Naturally and affectionately I dedicate this volume to that regiment and particularly to the four doughboys who split with me at the close of the day's objective their treasure trove of captured German bread and jam. I wish I knew their names.

E. R. E."

"October 17, 1918.

"DEAR CONKLIN:
"I am surrounded by the news of the world shooting craps and the stuff cigarettes are made of. I have just learned the latest quotation on genuine Luger pistols obtained on the field of battle, so I am going quickly to my bedroom (I have one tonight) and put a couple of reefs in my bed roll.

"I am as lonely as a dead prisoner's grave. This is no place for a man who has lost the youthful art of mixing. Today is the first time that the single-handedness of my pursuit has pricked deeply enough to awaken a desire to moan about it. If my driver can find the missing spark in the darned old Henry tomorrow I am going away from here, back to the front where one is so gosh dinged busy picking empty places in the shelled area and testing the old gas mask that the longing for some hand to hold is not so acute as it is back here where the Y. M. C. A. blooms.

"If it was not for the southern sunny smile of Lt. Grantland Rice I think I would fall off the water wagon tonight or ask for a transfer to the C. W. S.

"I have been getting some good pictures so far as authenticity is concerned.

That "scratchy" throat-tickling which threatens to become an all-night cough, is soothed by a teaspoonful of PISO's taken before retiring.

This old family standby—pure, pleasant, simple and efficacious—has soothed inflamed and irritated throats, and relieved coughs for more than half a century. 30 cents a bottle—at your druggist's.

Contains No Opium. Safe for Young and Old

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

Advertising in the New York Tribune is Guaranteed
It Pays to Patronize Tribune Advertisers—

21 JEWEL BURLINGTON WATCH

The masterpiece of watch manufacture—adjusted to the second, position, temperature and leucrochrom. Escaped at factory into your choice of the exquisite new watch cases. The great Burlington Watch sent on simple request. Pay at rate of \$2.50 a month. Get the watch at the same price that the wholesale jewellers must pay on. See color illustration of all new designs in watches that you have to choose from. Name and address on postcard is enough. Write today. Burlington Watch Company, Dept. 241, 1919 St. and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Canadian Office: 240 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

250 PER MONTH

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

TYPEWRITER \$3 or \$4 SENSATION

monthly buys a Beautifully Reconstructed Latent Model-Visible Typewriter with lock spacer, decimal tabulator, two-color ribbon, etc. Every late style feature and modern operating convenience. Perfect appearance, perfect action and absolute dependability. Sent anywhere on approval. Catalog and special price FREE. Harry A. Smith (355), 218 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sales Agent \$1200 a Year Sure

wanted in introduce transparent handled sales. Position worth \$100 a month. Wanted also soldiers in come to work every time. Every soldier wants a knife, his name under handle. Sure mark of identification. Send for special offer. Novelty Cutlery Co., 38 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

but the light is generally bad when the attacks are made. The last week I spent three days and nights on the line waiting for an attack which finally was made in thick woods in the rain. I got six or seven pictures, all underexposed. It is discouraging and every time I am with the doughboys when they hop over I wish I could sling the camera away and be one of them in reality.

"Hand it to the doughboys all you are able. It is their war. When the last battle has been fought it will have been decided by a bunch of tired, struggling doughboys plugging along on corned willy and nerve. I wish I might write the story of the doughboy. It is the great unsung song.

"I will get you the file numbers of some of my good pictures and you may get them from the Committee on Public Information. The rush news pictures from the St. Mihiel drive were mine; I do not know what of my stuff in later actions was sent through in the rush batch. By the present arrangement I am working only on front line pictures. I am very fortunate to have the assignment and am learning a lot. The other day I had the driver take a picture of me. I will send you the file number if I can get it; most of the time I am so completely out of communication that such little details are beyond my daily ken—whatever a ken is.

"There isn't any more to this here letter. The typewriter belongs to James (Major James) and I am releasing it in favor of the N. Y. Times.

"Boost the doughboys, boss, and give my regards to one and all.

"Sincerely,

"E. R. E."

October 23, 1918.

"The other night I came in from the front and found a bundle of mail—previously I had had only two stray letters. It was good to read that one from you, and I am taking advantage of the first chance to answer it. You see, I am a regular laboring man these days, although this particular day I have on my pretty suit, and did not get up until nine o'clock. This afternoon I am going to an aviation field with a pair of correspondents—then back into my working-clothes and to the doughboys again. I am by way of being the shock troops of the photo section—I am on the news assignment, and if I am any good I should get the news pictures of the actions in which our troops engage. It is a simple life: I have a Ford, a chauffeur, and a Graflex. All there is for me to do is to hunt an action and take some pictures of it.

"I am for those doughboys of ours first, last and all the time. I am sorry I cannot picture for everybody in America the real performance of the doughboys. So much of our attention is drawn to other features of war that we are apt to be led away from the absolute heroism of the mud-clothed doughboy. It is not a story of technical facts—I could tell you all the facts in ten minutes. It is an elegy. Maybe somebody is clever enough to write it. I am more fortunate than ever I dreamed to be in my hopes in being permitted to go about among the soldiers—I see, hear and appreciate more about our army than I can photograph. It is not a pictorial war. The actions are so extensive that pictures cannot comprehend them, while many of the most notable occurrences are at times and in places without photographic light. I can't describe or picture Zero hour in a front line. It's an experience one can know and remember always without the faculty of passing it on.

"I wonder why you don't get over. Come to see me—I will guide you and feed you and photograph you. This is a rotten letter—I have written hardly anything about the thousands of things there are to write about—I never do. Oh, well, it contains my good-will and good wishes, anyway.

Sincerely,

"E. R. E."

Lieutenant Estep was born at Rantoul, Illinois, in 1876. Finishing high school he became a newspaper reporter and in 1894-97 was on the editorial staff of various bicycle papers. He became interested in the automobile, just then in its infant development, and in 1897 was made managing editor of *Motor Age* in Chicago. Automobile men will recall the remarkable success of Mr. Estep with this paper, which he raised to high standing in its field. When the Spanish-American War broke out he spent his spare time trying to enlist but was consistently rejected because of defective eyesight. It was characteristic of him that he knew from personal visits every recruiting station in and around Chicago.

The Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit offered him the position of advertising manager in 1905, where he remained until 1912. While connected with the Packard Company Mr. Estep developed what has been known among advertising men as the "Packard style" of copy which was based on the best in art and typographical composition. To its perfection in form was added the human touch of one who was a mastersalesman through the printed word. Mr. Estep by this copy knocked the "patent medicine" idea out of advertising literature. He believed that the reading public would respond most readily to an advertising appeal based on the best taste in art and writing. He therefore "wrote up" to his readers and not "down" to them. Within a few years a complete revolution in advertising practice had been brought about.

From the Packard Motor Car Company he went to the American Bank Note Company, but the advertising agency field beckoned to him and he became a partner in the Cheltenham Advertising Agency, New York, where he remained until 1915, when the call of the war took him to France and the Balkans as a correspondent-photographer for *LESLIE'S*. During his life he had made a close study of photography and his exact knowledge of its processes coupled with his unusual ability as a writer soon brought him recognition. He worked on various fronts in Europe until the summer of 1917, when he returned to America to photograph the camps in which our soldiers were in training. His work in *LESLIE'S* in 1917 and 1918 is well known to our readers.

In considering Ralph Estep's career, his unusual accomplishments in the various fields in which he served, and they were not mean successes either, are crowded from the center of the picture and I have in memory, a grown-up, matured, "Sentimental Tommy," dwelling constantly, as some one has said, Maeterlinck, I think, amid "noble thoughts that pass across his heart like great white birds."

Too diffident even with his intimates to draw from across his heart the cloak behind which he hid his idealism, his daily work proved his all-consuming love of the beautiful. Just as he reacted against all things ugly, so did he react against pretense and hypocrisy. His finely graded taste and his perfect appreciation of the values that lie in colors, lines and words combined to make him a master in the interpretation of beauty through types composition, pictures, lines or language. To him the white unfilled pages of a magazine were an artist's canvas and a sculptor's clay. White paper was something on which true and honest ideas should be transcribed in perfect form. His was the idealism of beauty and truth that is the hope of the world.

So passed one who left his modest mark upon the world, who carried to millions, all unconscious of his existence, a fuller appreciation of the beautiful and through this unconscious influence, which he would be the last to claim, he made men more sympathetic, more easily touched, more generous spiritually.

CONKLIN MANN.



To those who tried to buy this Fire Extinguisher during the war!

Look for the lever controlling the stream

LAST year the public had to come second on fire extinguishers. The vital need of protecting government production against fire risk was the one consideration.

But now, because the government realizes the tremendous economic waste of fire, the authorities have been quick to lift the safeguards that assured their own supply. So now the John-Manville Fire Extinguisher is again available to the general public.

And with property values greater than ever before, it is your duty, and every man's, to have at hand the means of killing the little fire at the start.

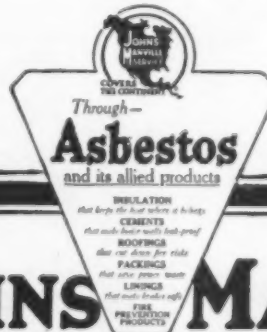
To be certain of this means to know—not guess—that your extinguisher will operate instantly, easily and under every circumstance.

The John-Manville is the only extinguisher that may be discharged accurately and continuously in either of two ways. If the fire is accessible, pump it as with an ordinary extinguisher, but if hard to get at or if the operator is in cramped quarters, the stream can be discharged by air pressure, allowing the extinguisher to be aimed as easily as the nozzle of a garden hose.

You may never realize the importance of this feature until the crisis comes, but in many fires, in chimneys, behind stoves, on electrical short circuits, etc., it makes all the difference between safety and disaster.

When you need it, is too late to buy a fire extinguisher. Dealers everywhere handle the John-Manville. In spite of high raw material costs the price has not advanced.

Price \$10 \$10.50 West of the Rockies
In Canada \$12. West of Calgary \$12.50
Brass or Nickel. Bracket included.



Our liberal policy of jobber-dealer protection will interest the trade. Write us.
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation



The dictionaries tell you that "Chesterfieldian" is a term applied to persons distinguished by elegance of manners and speech, and is derived from Lord Chesterfield, the author of a remarkable series of letters addressed to his son, containing maxims of conduct with many suggestions as to manners. Lord Chesterfield's

Letters to His Son on The Art of Becoming a Man of the World and a Gentleman

is the most remarkable book ever written on the subject of getting on in life through the cultivation of those graces of deportment and conversation which make for a favorable impression as the first stepping stone to success in any career. And around it all lingers that exquisite aroma of the courtly age of the Georgian Period, the richest of all periods in its contributions to English Art and Literature. These famous letters, with an introduction by Oliver H. G. Leigh, are now obtainable in Two De Luxe volumes, containing upwards of 900 pages. The regular price is \$8.00 for the two volumes. Orders will be accepted now at a special price of \$6.00 for the set—payable \$1.00 with order and \$1.00 monthly thereafter until the \$6.00 has been paid—Or where full cash accompanies the order, the price is \$5.40. Books delivered charges prepaid, and MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION COMPANY, 225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Red Tape and Incompetence—Example

TO THE EDITOR: Six weary months have dragged by and Mary has not received a penny from The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, although George, her husband, an American soldier, had made allotment for Mary and the two children at Camp Sherman in May. Here is the story told in twelve short chapters.

I
May 17—Lieutenant Evan M. Chase, Camp Sherman, writes that George has made allotment and the family will receive \$47.50 per month.

II
August 26—Wrote War Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Senator Pomerene and Congressman Crosser for information.

III
September 6—Senator Pomerene says that Wm. C. DeLancy, director of The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, cannot find any record of allotment made by George. Enclosed Blank No. 10 for wife to fill out.

IV
September 7—Application of wife forwarded.

V
September 12—Mr. Crosser says Mr. C. F. Nesbitt, commissioner of War Risk Insurance, says he cannot find allotment made by George, and encloses Blank No. 10 for the wife. (Already filed September 7.)

VI
September 23—Senator Pomerene says papers of wife have been handed to Mr. DeLancy, and that the Adjutant General will be asked about George's record.

VII
September 28—Crosser has a plain talk with Nesbitt.

VIII
October 9—Letter from Bureau of War Risk Insurance, C. F. Nesbitt, Commissioner, by Charles V. D. Siegel, enclosing Blank No. 10, for wife to use in making application. (Already filed September 7.)

IX
October 9—Advised by local Red Cross people that we are all wrong, that they are the only ones to handle cases of this kind.

X
October 22—Notice from Bureau that allotment has been made on wife's application, and money will soon come.

XI
November 21—Asked Senator Lodge to get busy.

XII
November 22—Card received from War Risk Bureau notifying Mary that George has made allotment, and that it may be thirty days before she gets notice of final action. (Original allotment made six months ago just found.)

Meanwhile the war is over, and Mary is still clothing herself and the children on \$3 a week.

I would be glad to hear from other victims of red tape and incompetence in The Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

A. S. GREGG, Supt.,
American Civic Reform Union,
November 27, 1918. Cleveland, Ohio.

After the War—What?

Continued from page 22

withstand any "lean" period of readjustment following the down-grade after the war. This idea should be modified by the fact that the Government has taken, by means of taxation, a very considerable proportion of war profits.

It should be borne in mind also that war, though a calamity, is constructive. It makes a demand for all kinds of material and all kinds of labor; it gives to a nation full employment and advancing prices. All this must now be readjusted quickly.

The demands of this war have raised everything to an unusual height. The decline will be great in proportion. The governments have been the principal consuming forces in the world, and in ceasing to be buyers they should do so with great regard to the general interests of their respective peoples.

The making of guns and shells and other implements of war and their accessories has ceased very abruptly. Confusion and uncertainty must characterize the transition period in which business will again seek normal channels and natural markets. Fortunate will we be if our government settlements are speedy—so much of our business is with the Government—thus enabling business, both small and large, to seek immediately new fields and new consumers for their output. The copper which this war has called for has been almost wholly destroyed in its use and must be replaced from the mines. Railroads the world over and rolling stock are

in bad condition, and there is a large demand for rails, engines and cars.

Doubtless the shipping tonnage today exceeds the world tonnage when the U-boats began their work, and it would seem as though commerce, so interrupted and disjointed, would not have full use for the available shipping. On the other hand, think of the time it has taken and the intensive demand for vessels to transport our army to France, and then reflect upon the time and vessels it will take to reconvey the Allied armies back to their homes. Commerce in American bottoms can never compete with other nations until our labor and navigation laws are revised in the interest of making the contest equal.

In the light of this war's experience, there should be a revision of our tariff laws, our economic laws, especially with reference to credit, currency and banking, and our laws with reference to transportation both on land and sea. In other words, the great problems involved in advancing civilization, involving man's material wants and human rights, call for reexamination and readjustment. Not only will business be in a state of flux, seeking again to find itself, but the ego, the homo, in their interrelations and their relations to economic and material activities, call for readjustment. This will require the highest statesmanship on the part of our rulers, and let us hope that wise solutions may be had while our people are still so closely united and before intense partisanship again appears.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER					
Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Lyceum	Daddies and kiddies	Bachelors and kiddies
Astor	East Is West	Oriental Setting	Lyric	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Belmont	The Little Brother	Drama of tolerance	Manhattan	Purple	Chauncey Olcott
Booth	Be Calm, Camilla	Delightful whimsicality	Miller	The Voice of McConell	New comedy
Broadhurst	The Melting of Molly	New musical show	New Amsterdam	Back to Earth	Brisk musical show
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists, and New-music travel talks	Park	The Girl Behind the Gun	Good singers in repertory
Central	Somebody's Sweetheart	New musical show	Plymouth	Redemption	John Barrymore in colorful Tolstoi drama
Cohan	"A Prince There Was"	Robert Hilliard	Princess	Oh, My Dear	Star art musical comedy
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play	Republic	Roads of Destiny	Novel melodrama
Comedy	A Place in the Sun	New comedy	Selwyn	The Crowded Hour	Interesting drama
Cort	The Better 'Ole	Bairnsfather humor	Shubert	The Betrothal	Sequel to the "Blue Bird"
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy	10th Street	Keep it to Yourself	New farce
Empire	Dear Brutus	Barrie play	Vanderbilt	The Gentle Wife	Emily Stevens in new play
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Exceptionally witty	Vieux Colombier	L'Enigme, Bou-bouche	Fine acting in French
48th Street	The Big Chance	Willard Mack melodrama			
4th Street	Little Simplicity	Musical romance			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play			
Globe	The Canary	Corking good musical show			
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle			
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty			
Liberty	Gloriana	Colorful musical comedy			
Little Theatre	A Little Journey	New comedy			
Longacre	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in lively farce			

Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite

DON'T send a penny. Just send your name and say, "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days' free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit \$4.75 with the post man and then wear the ring for 10 full days. If you, or any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back. But if you decide to buy it—send us \$2 a month until \$18.75 has been paid. Send your name now. Be sure to tell us Write Today which of the solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (they're as manly as the size of your finger). Harold Lachman Co., 12 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. 2441 Chicago

ECONOMY

renewable FUSES
cut annual fuse
maintenance costs 80%

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Chicago, U.S.A.

Here's Health, and Power, Vim and Vigor

Do you want them? Strength that is more than mere muscular strength. The strength, health, power and vigor of youth is now within your reach through the White Cross Electric Vibrator. Be stronger—be healthy—enjoy things the way you used to. Write and learn what vibration will do for you.

The White Cross Electric Vibrator

With this machine in your home you can give yourself the same treatments for which specialists receive \$1 to \$5. Can be connected up as easily as an electric lamp. Or if your home is not wired for electricity, it will run perfectly on its own batteries. See it—try it!

Write Today For Our Big FREE BOOK

Just your name and address on a letter or post card is enough. We will send you absolutely free and prepaid, our new book, "Health and Beauty." It tells you all about vibration and about our special offer. Write today.

EMERY TRON SMITH CO., Dept. 2441, 1180 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

FREE BOOK Learn Piano!

This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and bands and complete piece in every key, within 4 lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers, old or young. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for 66-page free book. "How to Learn Piano or Organ."

M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio B.A., Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ACT QUICKLY! On account of the tremendous demand for "Santa Fe Special" watches, you should order right away, if you plan to buy a high grade watch. We are selling "Santa Fe Specials" just as fast as they come from the timing room at the factory. We are still selling watches at BEFORE WAR PRICES. This is the big opportunity to take advantage of our offer before it is withdrawn.

The Illinois Famous \$2.50 Santa Fe Special 21 JEWEL RAILROAD WATCH 2 MONTH

—the one standard railroad watch. That's Guaranteed for Life. This model, all sizes, adjusted to positions, adjusted to chronism, adjusted to temperature, adjusted to the second.

Write for FREE Watch Book Today

Shows newest watch case design in 4 colors. READ the so-called SECRETS of watch making. READ how you can save from ONE THIRD to ONE HALF of your money—Buy "Direct," cut out the wholesale jeweler's profit.

NEW CASE DESIGNS

You must see these remarkable watches in order to fully realize the marvelous beauty of the NEWEST DESIGNS. See the color inlay work, think how distinctive your watch will be with your own name, monogram, or an emblem inlaid in the solid gold. See the special New French Art designs in watch cases or any special engravings or monograms combined to suit you. Get in on this BIG DISTRIBUTION OFFER. Your name on a postal brings the FREE Watch Book. Write for the Beautiful Santa Fe Souvenir anywhere.

SANTA FE WATCH CO. Dept. 126 TOPEKA, KANS.

Socialists Seek to Exploit President

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

NO event since the signing of the armistice has so stirred the world's popular interest as the precedent-breaking visit of President Wilson to Europe. Sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic has been divided, and the success or failure of his mission will be the sole and final answer as to its wisdom. An unhappy feature of the President's arrival in France was the attempt of the hitherto divided groups of Socialists to make political capital out of his visit. His coming united the Socialist groups as they hadn't been at any time since the beginning of the war. They assumed that they stood for Mr. Wilson's peace conference policies as did none others in France, and even proposed to make a special partisan demonstration on his arrival. When the French Government said they would learn President Wilson's wishes in the matter by sending a radio message to his ship, the Socialists grew faint-hearted and withdrew their request. Whatever the purpose or scope of the President's visit, it cannot be said that he goes from any group in the United States, or to any group or groups in France or England or Italy. Under the necessity of war the United States adopted temporarily Government control of certain industries. Despite this fact, and the determination of the present Postmaster-General to turn telegraph and telephone lines over to the Government, the Socialists of France have another guess coming if they look upon Mr. Wilson as the Socialistic President of a near Socialistic State.

President Wilson's Unique Position

While President Wilson is not concerned over any group or groups of Socialists among our allies, he unquestionably is the spokesman of the people of these countries as is no other personage who will attend the peace conference. He may be said to be the only international figure in the conference. Lloyd George is England's greatest national figure, and Clemenceau the leading figure of France, but the American President stands out an international figure who speaks to the people of all nations and interprets their aspirations as does no other contemporary. Autocrats plunged Europe into war, but as months passed by it became a people's war, and the mighty sentiment of the people who gave their millions to see the war through will be the deciding factor in dictating peace. In some quarters the opinion prevails that Britain, France and Italy at a recent informal conference in London, settled the main principles that will govern the peace conference, and that President Wilson will simply have to acquiesce in this program. Our allies having assented to President Wilson's fourteen points, with two qualifications, in the armistice, it is inconceivable they should now treat these terms as a mere "scrap of paper," and proceed to define the underlying principles of the peace settlement with the United States left out. This would be Old World secret diplomacy with a vengeance, and would arouse the moral indignation of all those, in both the Old World and the New, who are determined that the peace settlement shall not have in it the seeds of future wars.

No Soft Peace for Germany

Fear has been expressed that President Wilson has gone to Europe to secure a soft peace for Germany. If such be his purpose—which we very much doubt—he doesn't represent the public opinion of the United States. The President himself says he has gone to explain further his fourteen points. In view of the vagueness of some of them we should take the President at his word as to his purpose. The cost and damages of the war, which Germany ought to pay, have been estimated

at \$120,000,000,000. But no nation could pay such a bill, and Lloyd George has said it is not expected that Germany will. He has declared, however, that Germany should be made to pay to "the utmost limit of her capacity," and in this the British Premier expresses the opinion of the United States as well as every Allied Power. Such a demand upon Germany would be simple justice, and would not have in it the element of vengeance, or punitive damages. The President's first speech to the Paris public referred to the shameful ruin wrought by the Germans in France and Belgium, and relieved the fear that Mr. Wilson did not stand for reparation. Germany signed the armistice terms, but has not ceased since to complain of their harshness. Whatever may be the terms of peace to which she will be compelled to assent, we may be sure the same outcry will be heard as to their severity.

What Germany Would Have Done

When the peace terms are settled upon it would be well to publish in parallel columns with them the terms imposed by Germany upon Russia and Rumania. Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has made public a letter sent by him to Emperor Charles in April, 1917, in which he discloses Germany's greed in dictating peace to Russia and Rumania. When the Brest-Litovsk treaty hung fire, General Hoffman of the German Army advocated a cancellation of the armistice and an advance on Petrograd. Germany soon afterward did denounce the armistice, according to Count Czernin, but Austria-Hungary declared she would take no part in this action. Germany's plan with Rumania was to compel her to cede to the conqueror her oil lands, railways, ports and State domains, and submit to permanent financial control. Germany should be made to pay to the limit of her capacity, but she need not fear that the terms will be as harsh as those she imposed upon Russia and Rumania, or those she would have imposed upon the Entente and America had victory perched upon her banners.

Problems for the Peace Conference

The big things at the peace conference may be the league of nations and the freedom of the seas, but conflicting racial aspirations and national ambitions will consume many a day's deliberations. Before the Jugo-Slavs were accorded a separate place in the peace discussions of the Allied Powers, Italy had developed some very decided ambitions concerning the Adriatic littoral. Italy feels she must have control of the Adriatic both as a matter of national defense and commercial activity, and that the Adriatic, therefore, should partake of the nature of a closed sea. This invites a clash of ideas with the newly conceived Jugo-Slav republic, and in this connection it is significant that Premier Orlando says he is not yet ready to demobilize Italy's armies. Any changes in the Eastern Mediterranean in regard to territory or spheres of influence will be watched as closely by Italy. Balkan boundaries have never yet been satisfactorily settled. The creation of a new Polish State out of Russian, Austrian and German elements is a problem in itself, while the plight of disorganized Russia will tax to the utmost the patience and ingenuity of the Allied peacemakers. The peace conference promises to be a long one, and should the President wish to see all questions of territory settled, his stay would be indefinitely prolonged.

To the Rescue of Bedeviled Russia

As the peace conference approaches the allies are beginning to show belated interest in Russia. Russia has not been able

Continued on page 34



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Toolmaker	BOOKKEEPER
Gas Engine Operating	Stenographer and Typist
CIVIL ENGINEER	Cert. Pub. Accountant
Surveying and Mapping	TRAFFIC MANAGER
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



THOMAS J. COLEMAN

For thirteen years manager of the Pacific Union Club, who has succeeded James Woods as manager of the famous St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. Mr. Coleman, who is just entering his forties, is noted for his exceptional ability and tact.



CAPT. CHARLES A. LYSTER

President of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was elected President of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. He is a valued member of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Banking system.



A. L. SOMMERS

A prominent booster of the Middle West. He is Secretary of the Sheboygan, Wis., Association of Commerce; president of the Wisconsin Association of Commercial Secretaries, and works with others aiming to develop Middle Western Industries.

NOTICE—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE way to settle our after-the-war problems is to settle them. My older readers will recall the dire forebodings with which the question of resuming specie payments was discussed after our great Civil War. Gold had commanded a high premium. The cost of living had risen enormously as a result of an inflated currency. Conservative bankers felt that the time had come for this great country once more to put its business on a solid, substantial gold basis. A number of plans were suggested, but everybody was afraid to put any one of them into execution.

It looked like a perilous undertaking, for we had been on a paper basis for years. Finally someone ended the prolonged debate by simply saying, "The way to resume specie payments is to resume them." Accordingly, a bill was prepared to carry this idea into effect and specie payments were resumed without a ripple on the currents of business.

So I believe that the problems left to us as the heritage of our brief experience with the world's greatest war can and will be readily settled if we will only leave them to the people of the United States. I am glad to find this judgment confirmed by President William H. Finley of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In a recent interview at Pittsburgh, he said:

Reconstruction after the war is the biggest bugaboo in America. Instead of dealing with it in a two-fisted man fashion, business men, bankers, employers and men of affairs generally are trying to turn their backs upon it—hide their heads in the sand. The thing to do is to bring this question into the open and discuss it. I am perfectly confident American brains and American sense of justice and right will find an answer.

We are entering an era of undoubted prosperity. My good friend, Judge Gary, recently said: "We are so rich and prosperous and our resources are so large that indulgence of feelings of fear or doubt as to our financial, commercial or industrial safety and progress would be wholly un-

justified. Our prospects are bright, our opportunities for success greater than ever before. I predict that the next five years, in this country, will be the most progressive, prosperous and successful in our history; the results will astonish even the most optimistic of today."

This expression has been confirmed by published interviews with other leaders of industry. It is interesting to mention a few: The list includes F. A. Seiberling, whose company last year supplied more than half its product to the Government; Thomas A. Edison; John N. Willys; Alvan Macauley; Hugh Chalmers; Louis B. Jones; Guy E. Tripp; and President Hill of the American Tobacco Company. I wish that every one of the captains of industry in this country who believe in our prosperity would read the interesting forecast of future developments based on recent changes, published under the title of "The Effect of War on Business Conditions" by the Blackman-Ross Company of New York. This presents one of the finest consensuses of well-ripened judgment on business conditions—past, present and future—that I have seen.

We hear a great deal about living in a new world, that social conditions are facing an upheaval and that we are on the eve of adjusting ourselves to the higher ideals of the millennial kind. Let us get down to earth and realize that we have no classes in our country as they have in some others, that the good of one is the good of all, that without the investment of capital labor suffers, and that without the efficiency of labor capital must suffer.

The war certainly has brought a revolution in one respect and that is it has made the people think a little more deeply. It has led them to realize the injustice of the outcry against men of affairs. President Wilson pays tribute to these business men for their help in winning the war. This means something, and now I observe



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To the Shareholders of the UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION:

Because this Company paid an extra dividend of 2% in December, 1917, inquiry has been made as to why this has not been duplicated this year.

This year our main difficulty is the amount of taxes this Corporation will have to pay. The new bill before Congress (if enacted) may increase our taxes by three-quarters of a million dollars more than last year, which would amount to 7½% on the capital stock of the Corporation.

Your Directors have subscribed for \$400,000 of the Fourth Issue of Liberty Bonds, and pride themselves on the fact that a large portion of the payment for the subscription is still to be provided for.

It often happens through increase in inventories and the existence of unusual obligations that money actually earned cannot be distributed at such period. The present position of the Corporation is not such as to warrant the payment of an extra dividend. Our friends may rest assured that all earnings which can safely be paid to shareholders will be turned over to them.

It must be borne in mind that the paper industry—because of quick changes in the business itself and because of excessive Governmental interference—is more difficult to manage than is generally the case in large undertakings.

We will close our year on December 31st, this time representing a period of eleven months only. As soon as our books can be closed, the amount of taxes ascertained, and cash position of the Corporation established, the shareholders will be entitled to, and will receive, such extra dividends as the circumstances may warrant in the judgment of your Board.

Your management has always held that shareholders are properly entitled to all information concerning the Company's affairs which is not detrimental to their interest to divulge. For that reason the above statements are made.

For the Executive Committee,
M. B. WALLACE, President,

NEW YORK
December 12, 1918. 100-168

SEATTLE SAFETY

We offer and unqualifiedly recommend the unsold portion of an issue of \$50,000 in bonds secured by first mortgage on Business Property in Seattle retail district. Denominations, \$50, \$25 and \$100.

Write for illustrated details

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808 Third Avenue, Seattle

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

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that Secretary of War Baker, in highly commending the conduct of our business men, urges them to take a leading part in the work of reconstruction.

I note also that Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, in parting with the captains of industry, who hastened to reinforce him at Washington on the colossal salary of one dollar a year, says that 251 of these gentlemen represented a combined earning capacity as high as \$25,000,000 and that some had undergone great hardships to give their government their services for nothing. Mr. Baruch says that these are "fair types of the American business men," and he adds truly that "with such business men of ability, vision, patriotism and sympathy, there can be no question that American business will of its own initiative soon adjust itself to new conditions."

One of the pressing questions just now is the restoration of our railroads to their real owners. The Government took over their control as a war measure. I agree with Mr. Louis J. Spence, Director of Traffic of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that "the paramount desire of the public is that there shall be a prompt restoration of the benefits of reasonable competition in rates and service; that the shipper's right to route his freight shall be respected; that the courtesy and accommodation which are born of individual initiative and competitive endeavor shall be revived, and that there shall be an impartial consideration of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission which shall be fair alike to shippers and carriers."

Mr. McAdoo's suggestion that Government control be continued for five years does not face the problem. The efforts to solve it now being made at Washington by bankers and commercial interests are all timely. It would not be surprising if the incoming Congress, called in special session, as it should be, would settle the status of the railroads. There is nothing to fear in such an outcome, for after the Government's experience it cannot turn the railroads back to private ownership and then insist that they shall not be permitted to do what the Government did while it had control.

We enter the new year with natural hesitation in many lines of business, but this is temporary. The process of adjustment is going on and moving quickly. The credit of the country is good and its credit is its wealth. There may be a temporary recession in the stock market, but if so, it will only be preliminary to an upward tendency increasing in strength as the mellowing days of spring advance.

C., GREAT FALLS, MONT.: Butte Superior Mining stock is not "a good investment," but a doubtful speculation.

H., ELYRIA, OHIO: All the stocks you mention are good, but trust funds should be invested in gilt-edged securities like Government, State or municipal bonds.

A., PHILADELPHIA: The fifteen-year 6% collateral trust bonds of the Braden Copper Co. are not first-class, but being based on mining property, have a speculative element.

M., CHICAGO: The greatly increased earnings of Advance-Rumely make the pfd. stock an attractive speculation. It is expected to become dividend-paying early next year. The rise in market price has largely discounted the dividend. The common stock is a long-pull.

B., PERU, ILL.: It will be reasonably safe to invest your \$2,000 in the pfd. stock of leading industrial and railroad organizations or in farm mortgage or real estate bonds. Among the best stocks are Amer. Woolen pfd., Beth. Steel 8% pfd., Corn Products pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., U. S. Steel, pfd., Atchison pfd. Other well-thought-of issues with more of the element of speculation in them are Union Pac., So. Pac., Gt. No. pfd., No. Pac., Norfolk & Western, Union Bag and Paper, Atchison common and Louisville & Nashville.

F., PITTSBURGH, PA.: The Union Bag & Paper Co.'s letter to its stockholders explaining why the extra 2 per cent. dividend of December, 1917, has not been duplicated this year is frank and assuring. You have no cause to worry about your stock. It is not because of falling-off in earnings, but because of uncertainty as to the amount of Federal taxes that the extra has not been declared. When this matter shall have been settled the directors may consider an extra disbursement, if such is warranted. Even without the extra the return on your investment is high. The company is prospering and well-managed. It is to be commended for taking its shareholders into the confidence of the management.

New York, December 28, 1918.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Six per cent. first mortgages on farms in Missouri are recommended by the Covert Abstract Co., Houston, Mo. Particulars on application.

The Northern Bond and Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, makes a specialty of 7 per cent. first mortgages on business property in Seattle. The Company will send illustrated details to any address.

First mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. and secured by improved Seattle property, are dealt in by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Washington. Send to the Company for its current loan list.

The "Bache Review" is valuable to investors and business men because of the sound information and suggestions it gives weekly. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Eyman & Co., Hoge Bldg., Seattle, Washington, are offering \$50,000 of Walla Walla County, Washington, 7 per cent. drainage bonds, maturing in from 3 to 15 years, to net 6½ per cent. The bonds are exempt from Federal taxes. Fully described in a circular sent by Eyman and Co. to any applicant.

Now is the time for the investor to carry out his New Year's resolution to invest in good stocks and bonds on the partial payment plan. To obtain helpful suggestions and advice, he is invited to communicate with John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, have issued "Questionnaire for January Investors," which contains useful information. From it the investor can learn how to distinguish sound investments from the unsound. Write for Circular L-803, get this questionnaire, with a circular describing excellent 6 per cent. January investments.

G. L. Miller & Co., S. 1017 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., are distributing 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds based on a new and up-to-date apartment building in Atlanta. The bonds are free from normal income tax up to 4 per cent. The company will send to investors its booklet "Miller Service" and descriptive "Circular 158."

The 7 per cent. pfd. stock of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. of America is offered at a discount from par (\$5), with a bonus of 25 per cent. of common stock, by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 150 Broadway, New York. Circular C. L. W., giving full details, is furnished free by Farson, Son & Co.

The South is so prosperous a section that the bonds of its municipalities are held in high esteem. These issues make an attractive yield, are safe, and are exempt from the Federal Income Tax. The bond department of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co., New Orleans, La., specializes in Southern securities, and invites requests for its booklet giving full descriptions and prices.

An investment of only about \$400 in 50 shares of Cities Service pfd. stock assures a monthly income of \$25. The Cities Service Co. is one of our strongest oil and public utility organizations and its securities are highly regarded. The stockholder gets his dividend every month. Complete particulars in circular L. W-60, furnished by Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., New York.

A vital question of the day is whether the railroads shall be operated under Government or private ownership. This matter is thoughtfully discussed in "Securities Suggestions," published by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine St., New York. This publication's Nos. 21 and 22 present articles on the packing industry in peace time and other topics of interest. The booklets may be had free by writing to the Company for 17-D.

An issue of \$120,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds secured by property in Detroit valued at \$250,000 is offered and recommended by the Federal Bond and Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. The buildings covered by the bonds are modern. The Western Electric Co. has leased them for 13 years. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 and up. For details apply to the Federal Bond and Mortgage Co.

The Northwest Trust & Savings Bank of Seattle, Washington, offers a variety of securities of a desirable character. They include income-tax-exempt bonds of Washington municipalities yielding 5½ to 6½ per cent., in units of \$200 to \$2,000; bonds secured by first mortgages on Seattle business property yielding 6 to 6½ per cent., in units of \$250 to \$1,000; and first mortgages on Seattle residence properties yielding 7 per cent. Write to the bank for circular A-1228.

Many persons are considering investments for the New Year. For their benefit the National City Company, National City Bank Bldg., New York, has prepared a list of attractive bonds and short-term notes which it recommends for first-of-the-year investments. The list includes Government bonds, yielding 3½ to 4½ per cent.; municipal bonds, 4.4 to 5 per cent.; Railroad bonds, 4.65 to 7 per cent.; public utility bonds, 5.27 to 7 per cent.; and industrial bonds, 5.75 to 6.85 per cent. A copy of this list can be had upon request to the company for Circular L-98.

With the passing away of wartime uncertainties sound bonds and notes are attractive at present prices and shrewd investors are seizing their chances. Desirable issues of both long and short-term maturities may be had yielding a liberal return. To investors seeking securities of this character the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, renders valuable assistance. This department has a large and diversified list of investment bonds and notes which it recommends. It aims to suit individual requirements. The services of the bond department are available through the Company's offices in New York, its correspondents in various cities, and through the mails. The Company's monthly booklet, "Investment Recommendations," is sent on request.

Be not too late—SHAKESPEARE



Sad words those—"Too Late"—for they always emphasize what might have been and should have been but was not—especially in life-insurance.

In March, 1915, a man living in Florida wrote to the POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for insurance-information, which was promptly forwarded.

As he did not reply, other letters with printed matter were sent suggesting that he protect his family by taking out a policy even though a small one. He put it off.

Finally, in October, 1918, the Company wrote him and inclosed an interesting booklet entitled: "How much insurance ought I to carry?" Then, after more than three years, an answer came—not from him but from his wife, who wrote:

"Your letters and your interest in my husband's insurance appreciated. He died one week ago from pneumonia—without insurance and leaving two children."

Like most husbands he doubtless intended to take out a policy, but like many careless ones, he put it off until too late.

It was too late to protect his family after he was dead, or even after he was sick. There was a time he could have done it quickly and at little cost, but he waited until too late.

As the cost increases with each year's advance in age, the time for every one



to insure is now, and in a company which stands for safety, service and saving—the POSTAL LIFE.

To find out how easy it is and how little it costs, just drop a line to the Company, mentioning LESLIE'S, giving (a) your exact age and (b) your occupation. Insurance particulars will be promptly mailed you. Address,

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W. R. MALONE, President
511 Fifth Avenue
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- Second: Standard policy reserves. Resources, \$9,000,000. Insurance in force, \$40,000,000.
- Third: 9½% dividends guaranteed in your Policy and the usual contingent dividends, as earned.
- Fourth: Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.
- Fifth: Operates under strict New York State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.
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You may have your choice of more than 2,000 instruments for a week's trial in your own home. Play it as if it were your own. Then, if you wish, you may send it back at our expense. Trial does not cost you a penny. Don't miss this big offer.

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If you decide to buy you may pay the low manufacturer's price at the rate of a few cents a day. The name "Wurlitzer" has stood for the highest quality for nearly two centuries. Every known musical instrument sold to you at direct-from-the-manufacturer's price. We've supplied U. S. Gov't with trumpets for 66 years.

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Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

Men—Women—wanted by U. S. Gov't. Railway Mail Clerks—City Postal Clerks and Listers. \$1,100 year. Write for free list. Franklin Institute, Dept. A. 127, Rochester, N. Y.

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We Pay Top Notch Prices for Old Discarded Gold, Jewelry (old or new), gold crowns, bridges, diamonds, watches, platinum and silver. We pay up to \$50 per set for old false teeth (broken or not). Goods held 5 to 15 days for your approval. If our offer is refused, packages are returned at our expense. Shipments solicited by mail or express from general public as well as dentists and jewelers. Cash sent promptly to you by return mail. Federal Smelting & Refining Company, 317 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cash—Send by Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnetite points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Agents, 2 in 1 Reversible Raincoat. Something new. Not sold in stores. Heavy, warm, positively guaranteed, water-proof. Takes the place of an expensive overcoat. Binford sold 26 coats in 5 days. Write for territory and sample. Guaranteed Raincoats, Co., 4540 North Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access, Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made-to-measure Raincoats, \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'way, N. Y.

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Send your poems today for best offer and immediate publication. Free examination. Music composed. Booklet on request. Authors & Composers Service Co., Suite 511, 1433 B'way, N. Y.

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Weekly Suggestion.

The cover emphasizes the food conservation campaign which is now on and the importance of co-operation. The situation in Germany and Russia might profitably be contrasted through

the pictures on pp. 7 and 9, the one illustrating the beginnings of a revolution, the other its dire consequences and the problems which it creates. The pictures on p. 15 might also be considered in this connection and the responsibility of the ex-Kaiser discussed. The relation of Emperor to governed in Germany and Russia should be taken up in this connection. Tyranny and its "after" effects would furnish an excellent theme for discussion. The relations between this country and Russia and Japan as illustrated by the picture and article on p. 11 have a direct bearing on the present situation in the Far East and in Russia proper and our responsibilities there.

The German Revolution, p. 7. Is this your idea of a revolution? Explain. Describe Berlin by means of the pictures. How important a part has it played in the history of Germany? To what city in the United States would you compare it in size, importance and historical associations? In what part of the city are these people assembled? From what classes are they drawn? How serious is the situation? Compare this movement with that in 1848. (See account in Henderson, *Short History of Germany*. Macmillan.) How does it compare in its beginnings with the so-called Russian Revolution? A file of LESLIE's would furnish some very interesting pictures for such a comparison. See also books like Olgin, *Russian Revolution* (Holt), Russell, *Unchanged Russia* (Appleton), Dillon, *Eclipse of Russia* (Doran). What is the most interesting fact about this revolution revealed by a study of the pictures? Why? Look up the form of government of Germany and point out what changes these revolutionists are trying to bring about? What hope is there of their succeeding? What effect is this movement likely to have on our relations with Germany?

Sic Semper Tyrannis, p. 15. Locate the present residence of the ex-Kaiser on the map. How far is he from Germany? from Berlin? To what other rulers in history might he be compared in his present position? To what important questions has his residence here given rise? Draw up a proposal for the peace conference fixing his fate, and prepare a brief justifying the action which you propose. Have any steps been taken to deal with him? What is the attitude of his former subjects toward him? Is a counter-revolution likely?

to set her house in order, and the Allies are puzzled as to who is to speak for Russia in the peace settlement.

Germany as yet has been able to establish no responsible government of the people with whom the Allied Powers may deal, but Russia has gone from bad to worse with no likelihood of being able to establish a stable government without help from outside friends. The Bolsheviks were a small minority when they got control of the government, and after months of misrule, are still a small minority. They possess, however, practically all the arms and artillery that were in Russia at the outbreak of the revolution, and with the aid of mercenary troops, have imposed their tyrannical rule on the majority of the people. The Russian peasant is a simple-minded individual who hates war, but the

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Under Fire in the Big Push, pp. 16, 17. Describe an advance by means of Mr. Estep's pictures. Point out some of the dangers to which he was exposed in taking these pictures. Which is the most interesting? the most valuable? Why? Point out the value of the service which Mr. Estep was rendering as a member of the Signal Corps at the time of his death.

Cover Drawing. How large a portion of the people of the Old World will need food from Uncle Sam? What can he supply in the line of foodstuffs? How well able is he to supply this need? Look up maps of the food production of the world in an economic atlas like Bartholomew's (Oxford Press) or in a commercial geography, and note how much of the food supply of the world is produced in the New World as compared with the Old. Compare the problem of feeding the world now that the war is over with the problem last year. What makes it easier or more difficult? What did your community save last year to help meet this need? What is it doing now? What can a single individual do? Mention all the possibilities. How important a part has food played in the history of the war? How important a part is it likely to play in the immediate future. See *Food Guide for War Service at Home*, prepared under the direction of U. S. Food Administration in co-operation with other Government agencies. (Scribner's.)

America's Greatest Soldier, p. 5. Mention all his claims to greatness. Compare him with the greatest French, English and Italian general. What is your verdict? Compare his services with those of Washington, of Grant. How did his training and preparation compare with that of these earlier leaders?

Salvaging Wrecked Russia, p. 9. Who have been intrusted with this task? What can each of these agencies do to accomplish the result desired? In whose hands does the situation seem to rest? Point out the interests at stake in each case. How far are the people at home responsible for the outcome? Is this a question for the peace conference? Explain. Read Stoddard and Frank, *Stakes of the War* (Century), on this part of the world.

Some Peace Treaties on the Past, p. 11. Did this meeting at Portsmouth mark an important event in our history?

war? With our relations with Russia and Japan today? Would you regard the Treaty as epoch-making? Why? Pick out the three greatest treaties from the list suggested and justify your selection. Which of these are likely to prove the most valuable to the peace commissioners in the work before them? Why?

The Wings Used by the Bird-Men, p. 12. How large a part did these machines play in winning the war? Of what value will they be now that peace has come? Prove that the time, money and effort expended has or has not been justified. With what other war preparations might the building of these be compared? See for example, p. 786 of the issue of December 21. To what extent will these war preparations retard and to what extent further the development of our country in peace times? With what other wars of modern times might the recent war be compared in stimulating or retarding industrial development? (Look up our Civil War in this respect.)

Along the Lines of the S. O. S., p. 14. (See issue of December 28.) How important is the S. O. S. now? How important is the work of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. in this connection? How large a force of soldiers is needed for this work as compared with those needed for the armies of occupation? Point out some of the duties which will fall upon them. How important are they? Point out the necessity for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. now that the fighting is over.

The Geologist Finds the Oil, p. 22. What are the peculiarities on the surface and in the strata that disclose the presence of oil? What are the nearest oil fields to your town? What is the nature of this oil-producing territory? How extensive is it? How was oil discovered there? How important, commercially, is the study of geology? What interest has the U. S. Government taken in this science? Locate on a map all the great oil-producing regions of the world. Is there any danger of a scarcity? Explain.

Edwin Ralph Estep Killed in Action, p. 16. What other famous war correspondents have fallen on the battle-field in this and past wars? Why was the work of the army's photographic section valuable in winning the war? What were the divisions of the work?

Socialists Seek to Exploit President

Continued from page 31

Bolsheviks, in the name of international brotherhood, have indulged in orgies of murder and tyranny of which no autocratic regime was ever guilty.

"Russia," says ex-President Taft, "is in the control of a body of murderers and cutthroats. They have been murdering innocent people to the number of eight and ten times those killed in the French Revolution. Bolshevism must be stamped out if intellectual development and progress is to be looked for in the world." Professor Paul Miliukof, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Kerensky, has arrived at Constantinople from the heart of Bolshevik-controlled Russia, and has asked that an Allied army be sent into Southern Russia from Black Sea ports. With the

undoubted right to use the railroads of Germany and Austria this would seem the more direct way to send military aid and food to Russia. The Bolsheviks must be driven out of Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities, or Russia will undergo a winter of starvation and unparalleled suffering. The Czechoslovaks are the one bright spot in the effort to save Russia. They have saved Siberia, but we did not give them sufficient help in arms, ammunition or supporting armies to carry their campaign into European Russia. If there was ever the excuse to give the Bolsheviks a trial to see if they were able to save Russia that time is now past. The Allies and America cannot evade their responsibility to help set up a stable government in Russia and to save the people from starvation this winter.

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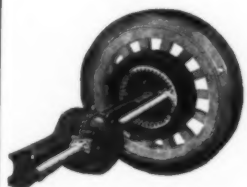
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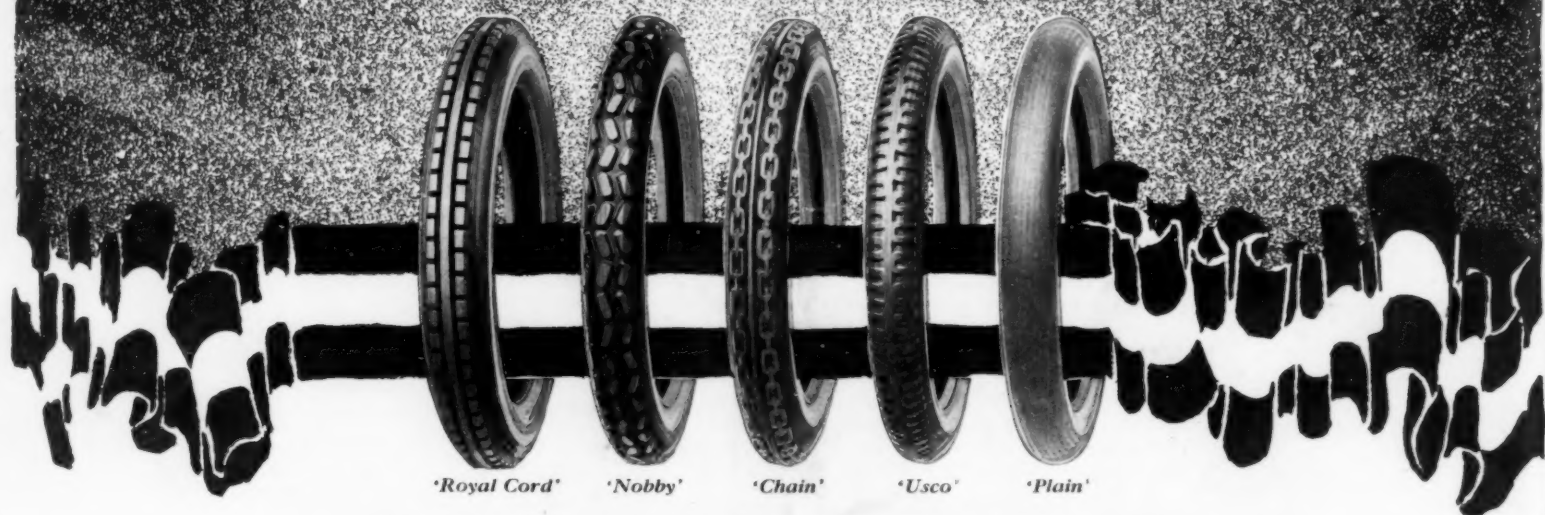
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